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Fruit

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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Summary

Fruit prices at all levels are expected to advance this spring, reflecting reduced citrus supplies and the seasonal decrease in apple and pear supplies. However, average prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit continued to fall slightly in February after the December freeze in Florida, reflecting larger supplies of processed oranges. The February index of grower prices fell to 127 (1977=100), nearly 2 percent below January and 3 percent below a year ago. But first half 1984 prices may still average slightly to moderately higher than a year ago.

Reduced orange supplies resulting from the Florida freeze and a sharply smaller California orange crop, combined with rising demand for apples, will keep retail prices of fresh fruit moderately higher this spring than last. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) January retail price index (CPI-U) for fresh fruit was 290 (1967=100), 8 percent above a year earlier.

As of March 1, the U.S. orange crop was forecast at 178 million boxes for 1983/84, up fractionally from the February forecast, but still 21 percent below the 1982/83 total. Florida's crop is estimated at 119 million boxes, up slightly from February, but 15 percent below 1982/83. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since 1967/68. The Texas orange crop estimate remained unchanged at 2.23 million boxes and 61 percent below 1982/83. California production, estimated at 54 million boxes, is 29 percent below the 1982/83 record, and Arizona's output, at 2.85 million is 25 percent lower.

Immediately following the freeze, f.o.b. prices for Florida fresh oranges jumped 22 percent to \$6.38 a box. Prices continued to advance after the embargo on shipments of fresh citrus from Florida ended on January 9. Prices for California-Arizona oranges also strengthened. Current prices are well above year-earlier levels and will remain so in light of the smaller California crop and the reduced available supply of Florida oranges for fresh market.

Reflecting the freeze damage in Florida and Texas, this season's grapefruit production (excluding California "other areas") is forecast at nearly 48 million boxes, 17 percent less than last season. After the freeze, Florida grapefruit prices jumped 45 cents to \$1.14 a box. However, with larger remaining supplies, grapefruit prices are not likely to advance very much in the months ahead.

The March 1 forecast for Arizona and California lemons, at 23.5 million boxes, is down 4 percent from 1982/83. Total movement of lemons through late February declined 5 percent from a year earlier, reflecting smaller sales to processors. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined steadily from early season highs and have averaged slightly below last season. If demand remains sluggish, lemon prices are not likely to increase very much, even with a smaller crop.

The freeze reduced the orange juice yield to 1.25 gallons a box at 42.0 degree Brix equivalent from the prefreeze level of 1.43 gallons and 1982/83's 1.48 gallons. The lower juice yield and a smaller crop will result in a pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) well below last season. Combined with the significantly reduced carryin stocks, the total FCOJ supply will be tight even though imports from Brazil are expected to rise sharply. Because of the freeze, f.o.b. prices of FCOJ have been raised several times to the current record of \$5.04 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand), up from \$3.95 before the freeze and a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain strong, and supplies will remain tight.

Supplies of apples in cold storage at the end of January totaled 2.5 billion pounds, almost the same as a year earlier. Good demand has kept f.o.b. prices generally above a year earlier. Prices are expected to advance seasonally until harvest begins in late summer.

Reduced production of most noncitrus fruit in 1983 led to a smaller pack of most canned fruit. Combined with the depleted carryin stocks, supplies of most canned fruit are tight and prices likely will remain strong through the season. In contrast, supplies of dried fruit are adequate to ample and prices have been relatively steady. Cold storage holdings of most frozen fruit and berries are ample, and prices are not expected to increase.

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Average prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit continued to decline slightly in February after the December freeze in Florida, reflecting larger supplies of processing oranges. Lower prices for oranges, lemons, and strawberries more than offset higher prices for apples, grapefruit, and pears. The February index of grower prices fell to 127 (1977=100), 1.7 percent below January, and 3 percent below a year ago. Grower prices for apples are expected to remain firm because of rising demand, but those for citrus are likely to advance. Overall grower prices are expected to rise in the spring and will average moderately higher than a year ago.

For the first time since December 1982, retail prices of fresh fruit advanced above year-earlier levels in January 1984. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) January consumer price index (CPI-U) for fresh fruit was 289.6 (1967=100), up 8 percent from a year earlier. Slightly to substantially higher prices were recorded for apples, bananas, grapefruit, and oranges. The reduced available supply of Florida oranges resulting from the freeze and the sharply smaller California orange crop will keep orange prices firm. Seasonally reduced supplies and rising demand will continue to push up apple prices. However, the prospects for increased supplies will moderate price rises for bananas. Overall, retail prices of fresh fruit will remain firm in the months ahead.

Reflecting tight supplies, packers have raised wholesale prices of canned fruit several times. The January BLS producer price index for canned fruit, at 265.2 (1967=100), was 7 percent above a year ago. Higher prices have weakened demand, but the tight supplies for most canned fruit will keep prices firm. In contrast, supplies of dried fruit during the balance of 1983/84 should be adequate to ample. Prices have been relatively steady. Occasional promotional allowances have been offered for raisins; the January producer price for raisins was 7 percent below a year earlier. Supplies of frozen fruit and berries in cold storage, as of February 1, show a mixed pattern with an overall increase of 12 percent over a year ago. Stocks of frozen strawberries, the leading item, were up 42 percent from a year earlier; consequently, prices are expected to remain steady throughout the season. However, since the Florida freeze in late December, citrus packers have hiked f.o.b. prices of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) several times to the current record level of \$5.04 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand, f.o.b. Florida canneries). Prices are expected to remain strong because supplies from Florida and Brazil will remain tight.

Reflecting increased producer prices for canned fruit and FCOJ, consumer prices for processed fruit have continued to advance. The January CPI for processed fruit, at 152.3 (December 1977=100), was about 2 percent higher than a year earlier. The tight supplies of canned fruit and FCOJ likely will keep prices firm.

CITRUS

The December freezes in Florida and Texas further sharply reduced citrus prospects. On March 1, the citrus crop was forecast at 11 million tons, down 1 percent from the February 1 estimate and 19 percent less than in 1982/83. All citrus crops are expected to be smaller.

Table 1.—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, 1981-84

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1977=100					
1981	130	119	123	135	142
1982	175	142	159	227	176
1983	128	129	127	128	126
1984		¹ 128			

¹Two-month average (Jan.-Feb.).

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 2.—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit, 1981-84

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1967=100					
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982	309	289	322	333	293
1983	296	274	301	324	285
1984		¹ 290			

¹January figure.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

A cold wave on December 25 and 26 brought severe sub-freezing temperatures to all Florida and Texas producing areas. The first fruit-cutting survey in Florida, taken January 5-6, showed damage in 67 percent of early and midseason oranges, 39 percent of Valencia oranges, but only 20 percent of seedless grapefruit. Compared with the freeze of 1982, damage was less for early and midseason oranges, but higher for Valencia oranges. For seedless grapefruit, damage was much lower than during the 1982 freeze. A second survey taken, only for Valencias on January 17-18, showed damage increased to 59 percent. The third survey, taken only for Valencias on January 31-February 1, indicated that damage to fruit had increased further to 63 percent.

As for the trees, the January 5-6 survey showed a much greater percentage of very seriously damaged leaves following the December freeze than after either the 1981 or 1982 freezes. Part of this increased damage can be related to the longer duration of freezing temperatures, into the low 20's, in the northern portion of the citrus belt. Several weeks of unseasonably warm weather preceded the freeze, so trees were much more vulnerable to the cold. The damaged trees had shed their dead leaves by the end of January. Some of the defoliated trees have started to sprout new growth but many in the northern areas are still bare.

Prices of fresh citrus rose substantially after the embargo on shipments of fresh citrus from Florida was lifted. The December freeze virtually destroyed the fresh market crop in Texas. With the smaller California crop, orange prices, both farm and retail, are expected to remain strong throughout 1983/84. However, grapefruit prices are not likely to advance very much in the months ahead because of larger remaining supplies.

Table 3.—Citrus fruit: Production, 1981/82, 1982/83, and indicated 1983/84¹

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Used		Indicated 1983/84	Used		Indicated 1983/84
	1981/82	1982/83		1981/82	1982/83	
	1,000 boxes ²			1,000 short tons		
Oranges:						
Early, midseason, and navel varieties ³ :						
California	26,500	40,200	33,000	994	1,508	1,238
Florida	74,000	70,200	69,500	3,330	3,159	3,128
Texas	3,610	3,590	2,200	153	152	94
Arizona	900	1,050	700	34	39	26
Total	105,010	115,040	105,400	4,511	4,858	4,486
Valencias:						
California	15,400	35,900	21,000	578	1,346	788
Florida	51,800	69,300	49,000	2,331	3,118	2,205
Texas	2,330	2,090	30	99	89	1
Arizona	2,150	2,750	2,150	81	103	81
Total	71,680	110,040	72,180	3,089	4,656	3,075
All oranges:						
California	41,900	76,100	54,000	1,572	2,854	2,026
Florida	125,800	139,500	118,500	5,661	6,277	5,333
Texas	5,940	5,680	2,230	252	241	95
Arizona	3,050	3,800	2,850	115	142	107
Total oranges	176,690	225,080	177,580	7,600	9,514	7,561
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	48,100	39,400	38,000	2,044	1,674	1,616
Seedless	42,100	34,600	34,000	1,789	1,470	1,446
Pink	14,800	12,800	13,000	629	544	553
White	27,300	21,800	21,000	1,160	926	893
Other	6,000	4,800	4,000	255	204	170
Texas	13,900	11,200	3,200	556	448	128
Arizona	2,400	2,700	2,400	77	87	77
California ⁴	6,000	7,300	—	196	238	—
Desert Valleys	3,400	4,100	4,200	109	131	134
Other areas	2,600	3,200	(4)	87	107	(4)
Total grapefruit	70,400	60,600	—	2,873	2,447	—
Lemons:						
California	18,500	19,900	19,000	703	756	722
Arizona	6,300	5,050	4,500	239	191	171
Total lemons	24,800	24,950	23,500	942	947	893
Limes:						
Florida	1,300	1,700	1,500	52	68	60
Tangelos:						
Florida	5,100	3,800	3,700	229	171	167
Tangerines:						
Florida	2,500	2,250	2,000	119	107	95
Arizona	750	880	950	28	33	36
California	1,730	2,120	1,900	65	80	71
Total tangerines	4,980	5,250	4,850	212	220	202
Temples:						
Florida	3,200	4,700	2,700	144	211	122
Total citrus	286,470	326,080	5/261,630	12,052	13,578	5/10,960

¹The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. ²Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples, 90 lbs. ³Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. ⁴The first forecast for California grapefruit "other areas" will be as of April 1, 1984. ⁵Excludes California grapefruit in "other areas."

SOURCES: Crop Production, SRS, USDA and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Oranges

Crop Sharply Reduced

The orange crop was particularly hard hit by the December freezes. As of March 1, the crop was forecast at 177.6 million boxes for 1983/84, fractionally higher than the February 1 forecast, but still 21 percent less than 1982/83. Florida's crop is estimated at 119 million boxes, up fractionally from the February 1 estimate, but still 15 percent less than the 1982/83 total. If realized, this crop will be the smallest since 1967/68. Production prospects for early and midseason oranges in Florida are up 1 percent from February to 69.5 million boxes—1 percent below last season. Harvest of Florida early and mid-season varieties was 98 percent complete as of March 1. Florida's Valencia crop, forecast at 49 million boxes, remained unchanged from February and 29 percent less than the 1982/83 season. Harvest of Valencias was 21 percent complete as of March 1.

California orange production, estimated at 54 million boxes, is 29 percent less than last season's record. Navel orange output is placed at 33 million boxes, 18 percent less than the 1982/83 harvest. As of March 1, 58 percent of California's navel crop had been harvested.

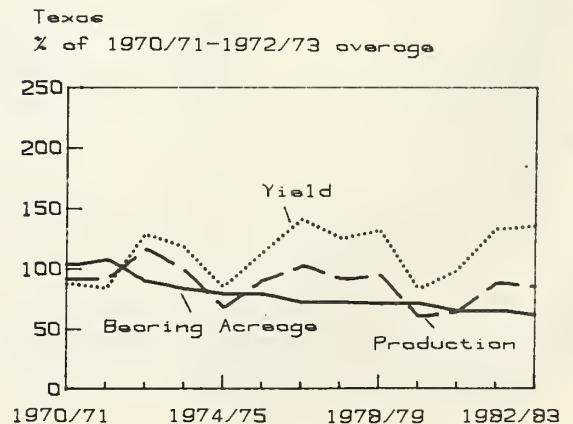
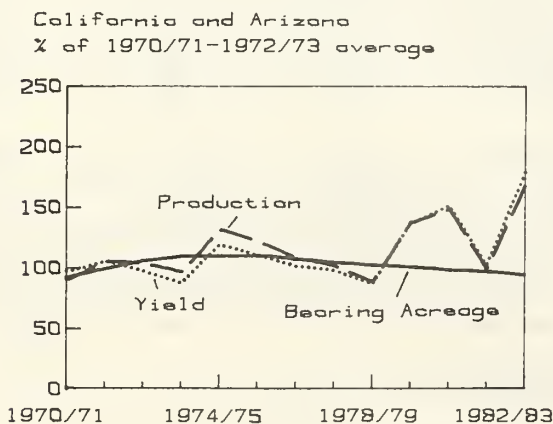
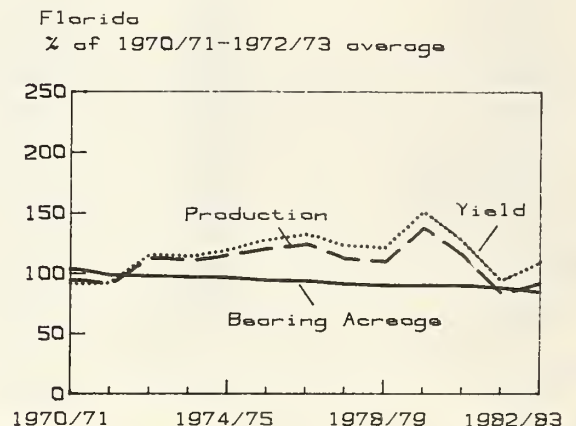
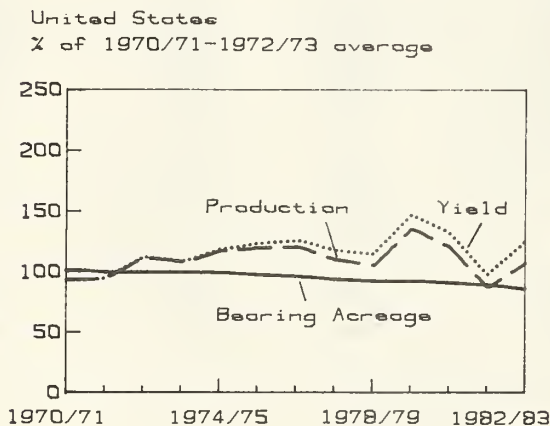
California's Valencia orange crop is forecast at 21 million boxes, 42 percent below 1982/83.

The freeze has reduced Texas orange production to 2.23 million boxes, down 58 percent from the prefreeze estimate and 61 percent below 1982/83. The Texas harvest was complete. Arizona's orange production is expected to total 2.85 million boxes, down 2 percent from the February 1 estimate and 25 percent below 1982/83. By March 1, the Arizona harvest was 14 percent complete.

Market Prospects and Prices

Because of the freeze damage, processing use of Florida oranges through late February was substantially ahead of last season's pace. The reduced available supply of oranges for fresh market caused f.o.b. prices for early and midseason varieties to rise substantially above those a year ago. Immediately after the embargo was lifted on January 9, f.o.b. prices advanced to \$6.98 a carton from \$6.38. Prices have remained firm, and, in late February, f.o.b. prices averaged \$7.50 in the interior district, up from \$5.13 a year ago. With reduced available orange supplies for fresh market and sharply smaller California production, f.o.b. prices are expected to remain higher throughout the season.

Oranges: Acreage, Yield, and Production



Year beginning October

After the freeze, Florida's delivered-in prices for early and midseason oranges for processing FCOJ dropped sharply, reflecting the increased supplies of processing oranges to be salvaged and lower juice yield. However, prices have strengthened. In late February, prices were quoted at \$7.57 a box, compared with \$7.03 a year ago. Prices are expected to remain strong in light of the sharply reduced Valencia crop.

Smaller supplies of Florida oranges have resulted in increased shipments of California-Arizona navel oranges. Through late February, domestic shipments for fresh market were up 8 percent from a year ago despite a 26-percent smaller crop. Consequently, domestic shipments accounted for 69 percent of total shipments. Exports were near last year's levels despite higher prices. In contrast, rising fresh market demand has reduced the use of navel oranges for processing. Early season f.o.b. prices were generally sharply below the 1982/83 high. Following the Florida freeze, prices have been higher, averaging \$5.76 a carton by late February, compared with \$5.07 a year earlier. Prices will likely remain higher in light of the smaller crop and the reduced supply of Florida oranges for the fresh market.

FCOJ Pack Will Drop Sharply

Because of the freeze, the orange juice yield was estimated at 1.25 gallons a box of 42.0 degree Brix equivalent on March 1, up slightly from the February estimate. This compares with the prefreeze estimate of 1.43 gallons, and the 1.48 gallon-yield of last season. The reduced crop and lower juice yield will result in a sharply smaller FCOJ pack than last season. Combined with significantly reduced carryin stocks, the total supply will be tight, even though large imports are expected from Brazil.

To salvage the freeze-damaged fruit, Florida packers processed orange juice around the clock immediately following the freeze, turning out almost as much as 17 million gallons a week. As of February 25, almost 80 million gallons had been packed. However, this is still slightly below a year ago. Total product movement has been

All Oranges: U.S. Average Price
Received by Growers

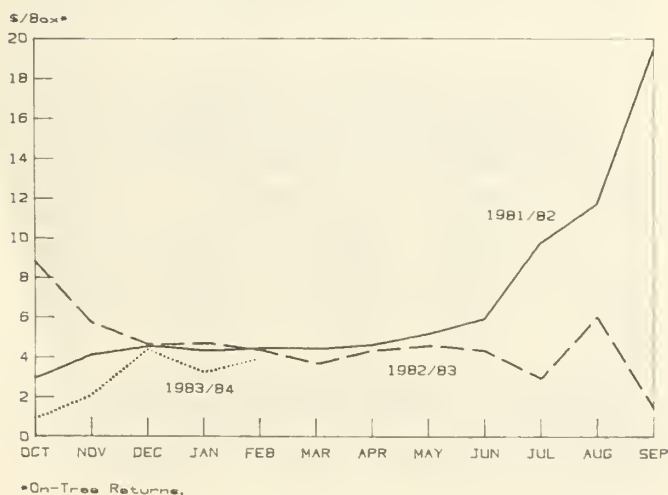


Table 4.—Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate, 1980/81-1983/84

Season	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates ¹	Yield per box ²
	Million boxes	Percent	Gallons
1980/81	176.0	145.3	82.6
1981/82	129.0	105.1	81.5
1982/83	144.2	114.6	79.5
1983/84	121.2	NA	NA

¹Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. ²Gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix equivalent. NA = Not available.

SOURCES: Crop Production and Citrus Fruits, SRS, USDA.

strong, with brisk demand after the freeze. The brisk movement could be attributed to anticipated smaller supplies and higher prices. Through February 25, total movement was well ahead of last year's pace.

Before the December freeze, canners' list prices for unadvertised brands were \$3.95 a dozen 6-ounce cans, f.o.b. Florida canneries. Immediately following the freeze, Florida packers hiked prices to \$4.15. In reaction to the freeze and its potential effect on orange supplies and juice yield, f.o.b. prices were raised to the current \$5.04. This compares with \$3.95 a year ago. Prices are expected to remain strong, because supplies from Florida and Brazil will remain tight.

Strong Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

In response to strong movement, Florida packers had processed 110 million gallons of chilled orange juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 25, up 49 percent from a year ago. The larger pack resulted primarily from the increased use of frozen concentrates. Despite higher prices, domestic use and exports were up 60 and 30 percent, respectively, through late February compared with a year earlier. Demand is expected to remain strong in light of continued economic recovery. However, even with a larger carryin stock and increased pack, stocks-on-hand as of February 25 were moderately below a year ago.

Canned Orange Juice Pack Up

To salvage the freeze-damaged fruit, Florida packers also processed a significantly larger quantity of canned orange juice. Through February 25, approximately 5.3 million cases (24/2's) of canned orange juice were packed, up 23 percent from a year earlier. Following the freeze, packers hiked f.o.b. prices several times to the current \$12.00 per dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, sweetened and unsweetened). This compares with \$9.75 a year ago. In anticipation of smaller supplies and higher prices, movement has been relatively good. Through February 25, movement totaled 4.2 million cases (24/2's), near last year's levels. The sharply larger pack of carryin stocks have resulted in stocks on-hand at 2.6 million cases as of February 25, compared with 2.5 million a year earlier. However, prices are likely to hold firm throughout the season.

Grapefruit

Freeze Substantially Reduces Crop

Reflecting the freeze damage in Florida and Texas, the March 1 forecast for the 1983/84 grapefruit crop (excluding California "other areas") was further reduced to 47.8 million boxes, down 4 percent from the February 1 estimate and 17 percent less than last season. Florida's crop is forecast at 38 million boxes, off 5 percent from February and 4 percent below last season. The rapid droppage of fruits after the freeze and the moist ground conditions earlier in the month caused rapid decay in Florida's seedless grapefruit. Nevertheless, fruit sizes in the Indian River area and most of the lower interior continued to increase; loss from droppage is the same as in most nonfreeze seasons. On the other hand, since there is almost no seedy grapefruit in the unaffected Indian River area and very little in the extreme south of the lower interior, the vast majority of the crop is in the areas damaged by the freeze. Because of its thick skin, seedy grapefruit is usually the citrus fruit damaged least by freezing weather. However, this season, the grapefruit stem ends were weakened so severely by the freeze that rapid and unpredictable fruit droppage occurred. Florida's grapefruit harvest was 64 percent complete as of March 1, compared with 67 percent a year earlier.

The Texas crop is forecast at 3.2 million boxes, 71 percent below the 1982/83 crop. Harvest is complete. The forecast for California "Desert Valley" production continues at 4.2 million boxes, 2 percent above 1982/83. Arizona's crop is estimated at 2.4 million boxes, down 4 percent from the February 1 estimate, and 11 percent below last season. Picking in Arizona is 20 percent complete, while only 15 percent of the California crop was harvested as of March 1.

Market Outlook

The 7-day embargo on fresh citrus shipments following the December freeze caused the movement of Florida fresh grapefruit into domestic market channels through late February to lag well behind the 1982/83 pace. Export shipments of fresh grapefruit also declined substantially. However, deliveries to processing plants lagged only slightly. Consequently, remaining supplies were bigger than a year earlier.

Because of a larger prospective crop, f.o.b. prices for both Florida and Texas grapefruit early in the season averaged slightly to substantially below a year earlier. After the freeze, Florida grapefruit prices jumped, ranging from 45 cents to \$1.14 a box higher than the prefreeze levels. In contrast, prices for Texas grapefruit dropped slightly from the prefreeze level, reflecting poor quality. Florida prices have been relatively steady in recent weeks, but the season average prices through late February were mostly moderately to sharply higher than a year ago. Likewise, delivered-in prices for processing grapefruit for frozen concentrates in Florida have also been strong. So far, the price for processing grapefruit has averaged \$2.15 a box, compared with \$1.47 a year earlier. However, with substantially larger remaining supplies, grapefruit prices are not likely to increase very much in the months ahead.

Increased FCGJ Pack

Because of the freeze damage, sharply smaller carry-in stocks, and rising demand, Florida packers processed a considerably larger quantity of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ). Through late February, almost 8.7 million gallons of FCGJ were processed, up 18 percent from a year ago. Immediately following the freeze, Florida packers raised f.o.b. prices from \$2.47 to \$2.62 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand). Prices were hiked again to \$2.75 effective January 17. Currently, the market remained unsettled with prices ranging from \$2.77 to \$3.27. This compares with \$2.47 a year ago. Despite higher prices, movement has been strong. Through February 25, movement of FCGJ totaled 4.1 million gallons, up 10 percent from a year ago. Consequently, the smaller beginning stocks and larger movement significantly reduced February 25 stocks from a year earlier. Prices may strengthen further if movement remains good.

In contrast, Florida packers processed 5.2 million cases (24/2's) of canned grapefruit juice through February 25, down 13 percent from a year earlier. In response to higher prices and rising demand for FCGJ, movement has lagged behind last season's pace. Nevertheless, f.o.b. prices were raised to the current level of \$8.25 a dozen

All Grapefruit: U.S. Average Price
Received by Growers

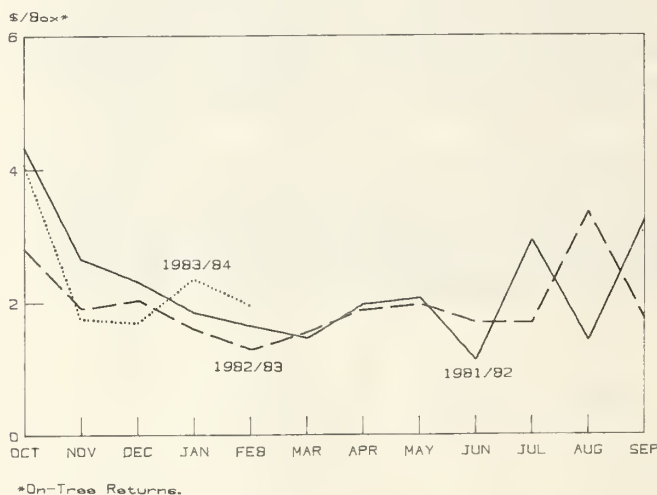


Table 5.—Florida grapefruit used
for frozen concentrate, 1980/81-1983/84

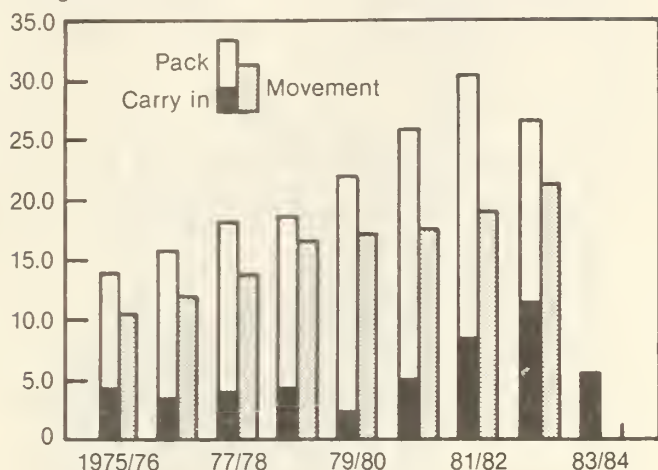
Crop year	Florida grapefruit	Used for frozen concentrate		Yield per box
	Million boxes	Million boxes	Percent	Gallons ¹
1980/81	50.3	19.5	38.8	1.07
1981/82	48.1	20.1	41.8	1.09
1982/83	39.4	14.0	35.5	1.04
1983/84 ²	38.0	N.A.	N.A.	.96

¹Gallons per box at 40.0 degree Brix equivalent. ²Preliminary. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruit Annual, SRS, USDA and Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Concentrate Grapefruit Juice

Mil. gals.*



*40° BRIX. Pack includes imports. Year beginning December.

46-ounce cans (single-strength, unsweetened) from the prefreeze level of \$6.50. Significantly smaller carryin stocks and the reduced pack more than offset slower movement, leaving the stocks-on-hand as of February 25 well below a year ago. If movement remains sluggish, prices are not likely to rise appreciably.

The total pack of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 25 was well above last season. Despite price hikes following the freeze, movement so far has been well ahead of the 1982/83 pace, but the larger pack has pushed stocks as of February 25 significantly above a year earlier.

Lemons

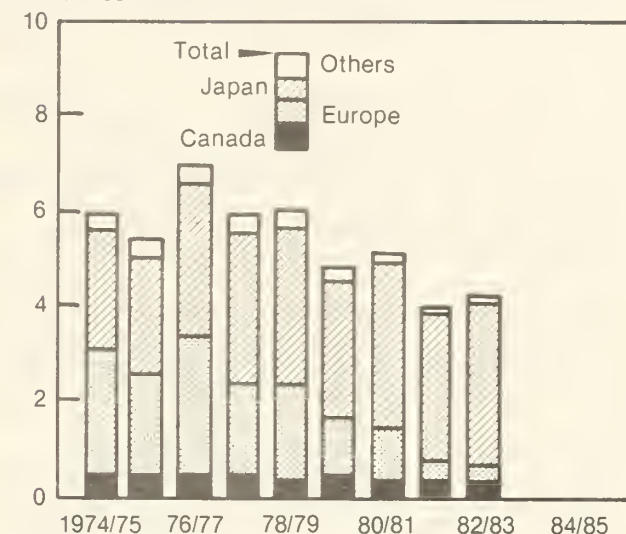
The March 1 forecast for Arizona and California lemon production, at 23.5 million boxes, was down 4 percent from February and 6 percent less than last season's large crop. The California crop was forecast at 19 million boxes, 5 percent less than 1982/83, and the Arizona crop, at 4.5 million boxes, 11 percent less than last season. Harvest was about 80 percent complete in Arizona and 44 percent in California as of March 1.

Because of the smaller crop, total movement of lemons through late February declined almost 5 percent from a year earlier, reflecting smaller sales to processors. Increased shipments of fresh lemons were recorded for both domestic markets and exports. Through December, exports to most countries showed strong gains, with the Netherlands leading the increase, up 764 percent over a year earlier. Japan, our leading customer, increased purchases by 16 percent. Japan accounted for 73 percent of U.S. overseas shipments, a smaller share than a year earlier.

F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have steadily declined from early season highs. By late February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at \$6.57 a carton, compared with \$7.09 a year ago. Sluggish demand from processors probably has con-

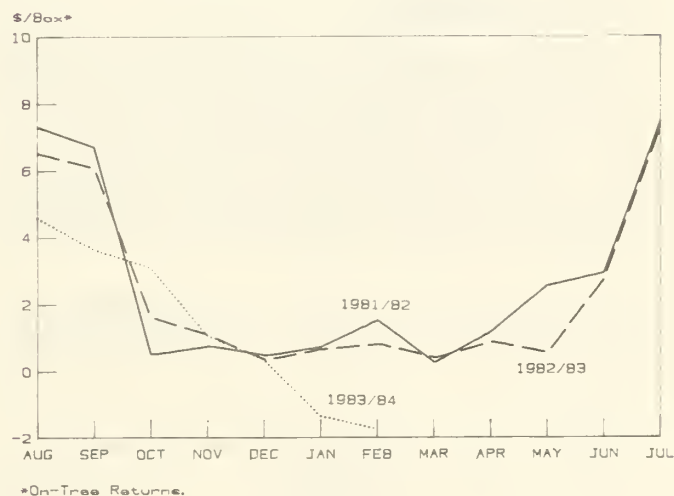
U.S. Exports of Fresh Lemons

Mil. boxes



Season beginning August 1.

All Lemons: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers



*On-Tree Returns.

tributed to lower prices. So far this season, f.o.b. prices averaged slightly lower than a year earlier. If demand remains sluggish, lemon prices are not likely to increase very much, even with a smaller crop.

Other Citrus

The March 1 forecast for the Florida tangelo crop was 3.7 million boxes, 3 percent below the 1982/83 season. As of March 1, harvest was 98 percent complete. After the freeze, f.o.b. prices jumped from \$5.43 to \$6.44 a carton. With seasonally decreased supplies, prices have been firm. Nevertheless, the season-average price is likely to be slightly below 1982/83.

The U.S. tangerine crop is forecast at 4.85 million boxes. 8 percent less than 1982/83. The Florida crop is estimat-

ed at 2 million boxes, down 31 percent from the prefreeze level and 11 percent below last season. California production likely will be 1.9 million boxes, down 10 percent from 1982/83, while Arizona output is placed at 950,000 boxes, up 8 percent.

F.o.b. prices for Florida tangerines are well below a year ago, even though prices jumped after the December freeze. The season-end prices averaged \$8.36 a 4/5-bushel carton, compared with \$9.44 a year earlier. Consequently, the f.o.b. season-average price for Florida tangerines, at \$7.35 a carton, was down almost 20 percent from 1982/83.

The March 1 forecast for Florida Temple production was 2.7 million boxes, up 8 percent from February 1, but still down 40 percent from the prefreeze estimate and 43 percent from 1982/83. In the severely damaged areas, the February 1 survey indicated there will be virtually no further Temple harvest. Certification to February 5, 1984, is estimated to be 1.2 million boxes. The remainder will come from the less-damaged lower interior crop and the undamaged Indian River crop. Picking advanced rapidly during February and, by the end of the month, was 82 percent complete. F.o.b. prices have been well above a year earlier, averaging \$7.41 a 4/5-carton for the season through February 26, compared with \$5.61 a year earlier.

FRESH NONCITRUS

Production of noncitrus and berries in 1983 totaled 13.6 million tons, 6 percent below 1982. The largest decreases occurred in grapes, olives, and peaches. Most other fruit—such as apricots, tart cherries, dates, figs, and pears—also showed substantial declines. California plums and prunes were the only major fruits with significant increases. However, total acreage for major deciduous fruit continued to increase.

Prices of major noncitrus fruit are tentatively estimated above 1982 with apples, cherries, and pears leading the increases. Because of significantly smaller outputs, the

Table 6.—Bearing acreage, U.S. fruits and tree nuts, 1976-83

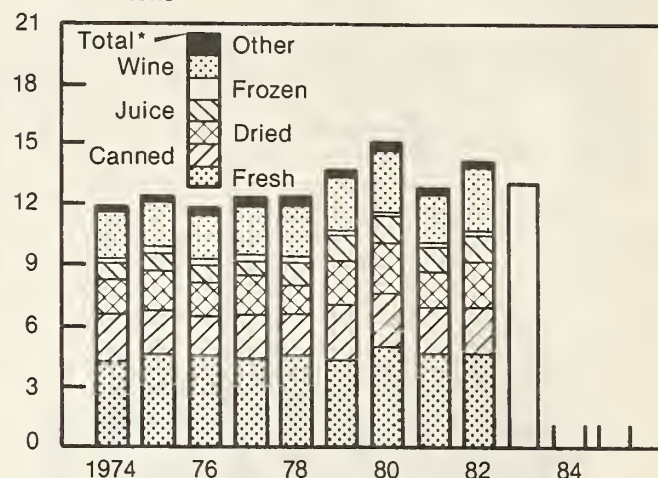
Year	Citrus fruit ¹	Major deciduous fruits ²	Minor fruits ³	Tree nuts ⁴	Total fruits and
<i>1,000 acres</i>					
1976	1,178.6	1,652.7	162.2	455.1	3,448.6
1977	1,159.3	1,686.9	167.6	482.9	3,496.7
1978	1,140.6	1,661.3	210.7	519.4	3,532.0
1979	1,136.0	1,649.4	218.3	538.5	3,542.2
1980	1,129.5	1,654.5	178.7	559.0	3,521.7
1981	1,298.0	1,628.6	197.9	560.9	3,685.4
1982	1,116.1	1,683.4	198.6	572.6	3,570.7
1983 ⁵	1,079.2	1,714.7	117.9	589.6	3,501.4

¹Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, and Temples. Acreage is for the year of harvest. ²Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. ³Avocados (except 1983), bananas, berries (until 1979), dates, figs, kiwifruit (except 1976-79), nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons (until 1977), pineapples, and pomegranates. ⁴Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, pistachios, and walnuts. ⁵Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Noncitrus Fruits: Production and Utilization*

Mil. short tons



*Includes culls and cannery divisions for Calif. Clingstone peaches. USDA

value of peach and grape crops showed decreases. The overall decreases in value of noncitrus production also resulted from smaller crops.

Apples

Output Increases Slightly

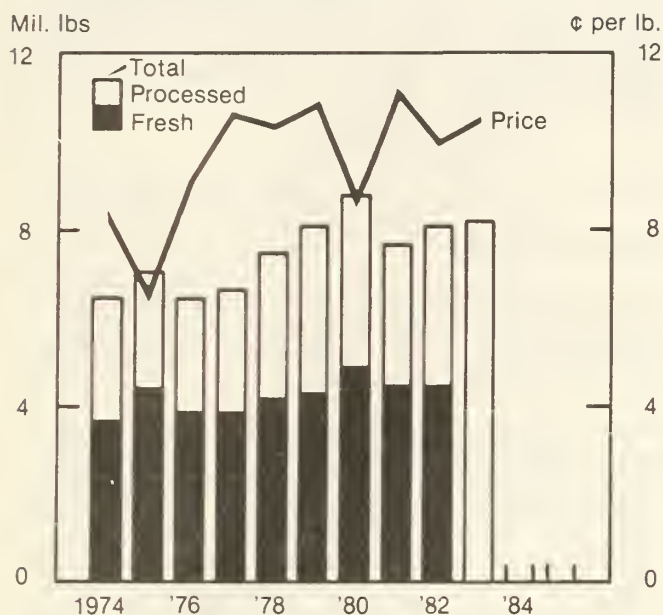
U.S. commercial apple production totaled 8.2 billion pounds in 1983, 1 percent above 1982 and 6 percent more than the 1981 crop, with most of the increase from Washington. Of the total production, 8.18 billion pounds were utilized, 1 percent more than in 1982; 3.1 billion were utilized in the East. This was down 2 percent from 1982, with most of the major producing States experiencing decreases. New York, the regional leader, with a utilized crop of 1.1 billion pounds, was down 3 percent. Utilized production was down 19 percent in the Central States to 1.18 billion pounds. Michigan, the leading State in the region, contributed most to the decrease and ranked third in the Nation, with 750 million pounds produced, down 23 percent from 1982.

The Western States utilized 3.9 billion pounds, up 12 percent from 1982. Washington, the leading State, produced 3 billion pounds, 15 percent more than the previous crop. Oregon's crop, at 165 million pounds, was up 10 percent, while the California apple crop was 4 percent smaller.

Remaining Supplies Fractionally Larger

The supply of apples in cold storage at the end of January totaled 2.5 billion pounds, fractionally above a year earlier. More than three-fourths of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage, but the total quantity was slightly below a year earlier. In contrast, apples in regular storage were up 10 percent. As expected, most apples in cold storage are from the Pacific States, up 2 percent from a year ago, and account for 59 percent of the total supply, reflecting a larger crop in Washington. Increases were also recorded in the Middle and South

U.S. Apple Production, Utilization and Prices



Utilized production. Season-average grower prices.
1983 indicated total production.

Atlantic regions and Mountain States, primarily reflecting larger crops in Colorado and North Carolina.

Prices Strong

Despite higher prices, demand for fresh apples has been relatively favorable. Through late February, total unloads of fresh apples for 23 major cities amounted to 761 million pounds, near last year's levels. Processor demand for the 1983 apple crop has also been good as movement of apple products has been very favorable. Consequently, significantly higher prices were reported for most fresh apples at all shipping points in late February. At Yakima Valley-Wenatchee, Wash., f.o.b. prices for Red Delicious, U.S. extra fancy, size 88-113, were quoted at \$12.50 a tray, compared with \$11.50 a year earlier. In response to higher f.o.b. prices, retail prices of Red Delicious also advanced to 57.9 cents a pound in January, 6 percent above a year earlier.

With remaining supplies of fresh apples only fractionally larger than a year earlier, grower prices are expected to remain firm. Demand is likely to remain favorable. In addition, the reduced supplies of fresh citrus—a sharply smaller California orange crop—will further strengthen the market for fresh apples. The U.S. season-average price to growers for the 1983 crop for all sales has been estimated at 10.5 cents a pound, up 5 percent from 1982. The total value of U.S. commercial production is estimated at \$856 million, up 6 percent from 1982.

Exports Sluggish

With higher prices and the strong U.S. dollar, U.S. exports of fresh apples weakened, totaling 156,462 metric tons during the first 7 months of 1983/84, off 19 percent from a year earlier. Sharply reduced exports to Taiwan, Canada, and Latin America were chiefly responsible. Shipments to Taiwan, our leading customer, were down

12 percent. Canada purchased 15 percent less than last year. In contrast, smaller apple crops in several major European countries caused U.S. exports to Europe to rise by 10 percent. However, exports of fresh apples to other parts of the world continued to be favorable.

Avocados

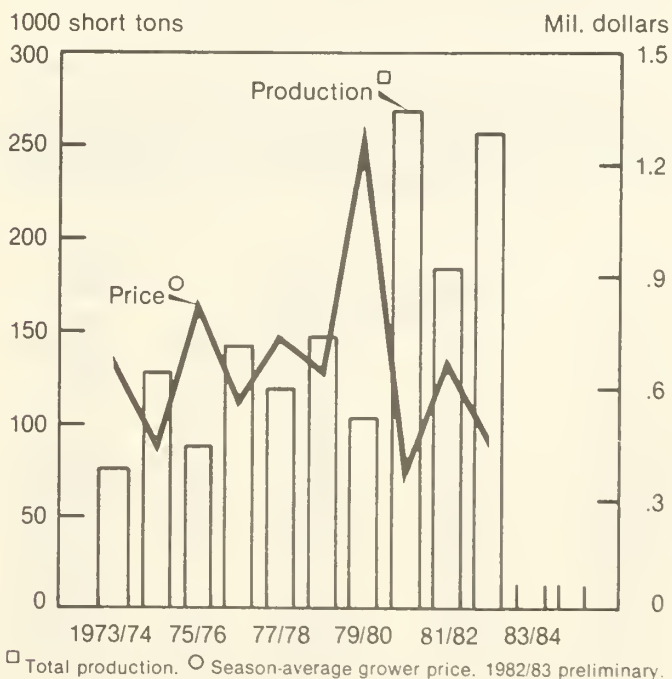
Crop Up Significantly

Avocado production in the United States during 1982/83 was 235,700 tons, 29 percent higher than the small 1981/82 outturn. The increase was mainly attributed to the larger California crop—28 percent more than the depressed production of a year earlier. At 201,000 tons, the California crop accounted for 85 percent of U.S. production. Florida's crop, at 34,700 tons, was up 34 percent.

In response to the significantly larger crop, the average price received by growers fell to \$480 a ton in 1982/83 from \$662 a year earlier. Prices in California averaged \$457 a ton, down one-third, while Florida's price, at \$480, was down only moderately. Consequently, the total value of the crop amounted to \$108.5 million, down 10 percent from 1981/82. California accounted for 85 percent of the value, compared with 89 percent the preceding season.

Shipments for the 1983/84 season, which began November 1, are estimated at 7.8-million-bushel-equivalent, as reported by the California Avocado Commission. This is close to the total shipment of 7.9-million-bushel equivalent during 1982/83. However, shipments are running slightly above last season's pace, and remaining supplies of California avocados are moderately below last year's levels. Prices have strengthened recently. In late February, f.o.b. prices in Southern and Central California were quoted at \$12 per

U.S. Avocados



□ Total production. ○ Season-average grower price. 1982/83 preliminary.

carton, 32-36's, the same as a year earlier. With reduced shipments in prospect, prices are likely to remain firm.

Florida avocado crop in 1983/84 for certified shipment is expected to be 1 million bushels, 25 percent less than last season's record. The cold weather that moved into the production area over the Christmas weekend did little lasting damage to avocados. There was some leaf burn to new growth and minor limb breakage, where growers had their irrigation systems turned on, but no severe damage.

Because of the smaller crop, shipments through January totaled 979,100 bushels, 25 percent below a year earlier. Consequently, remaining supplies were the same as a year earlier. Nevertheless, f.o.b. prices have been weak. As shipments decline seasonally, prices are likely to advance. However, the season-average price is expected to be moderately below 1982/83.

Bananas

Imports Moderately Reduced

U.S. imports of bananas totaled 2.4 billion pounds during 1983, down 5 percent from the previous year, mainly reflecting the reduced production caused by adverse weather in several major producing countries. Substantial decreases were recorded for Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Costa Rica, with 12 percent larger U.S. imports, replaced Ecuador as the leading supplier. Honduras, at 499,300 metric tons, remained the number two supplier, even though the crop was extensively damaged by a hurricane last March. With 25 percent smaller imports, Ecuador dropped to third place. The Guatemalan crop was also severely damaged by the hurricane. Its exports to the United States totaled 212,700 metric tons in 1983, well below 1982 shipments. However, Colombian exports were down only slightly. In contrast, imports from both Nicaragua and Panama showed sharp gains.

Producer prices of bananas averaged \$7.90 a 40-lb. box in 1983, 16 percent above 1982. Following higher producer prices, retail prices of bananas fluctuated from a low of 31.5 cents a pound in December to a high of 46.2 cents in July, with an average price of 38.6 cents, 9 percent above 1982. Prices had steadily fallen since last September.

Table 7.—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, 1980-83

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983
<i>1,000 metric tons</i>				
Colombia	210.8	307.2	390.1	375.5
Costa Rica	476.1	510.9	519.9	580.8
Ecuador	523.5	528.1	598.8	446.2
Guatemala	221.7	251.8	252.5	212.7
Honduras	667.8	581.8	585.9	499.3
Nicaragua	105.8	75.0	37.9	61.9
Panama	116.8	172.1	172.5	221.0
Other	30.2	31.4	26.0	47.3
Total	2,352.4	2,458.3	2,583.6	2,444.7

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

However, retail prices strengthened in January, averaging 34.4 cents, compared with 33.2 cents a year earlier. With increased supplies, prices are not expected to rise appreciably even though available supplies of oranges are smaller.

Grapes

Crop Falls Sharply

U.S. grape production totaled 5.28 million tons in 1983, down 19 percent from the 1982 record, but still 18 percent higher than in 1981. A 23-percent smaller California crop was chiefly responsible.

California grape production was estimated at 4.7 million tons, with decreases recorded for all three types—table, wine, and raisin grapes. Utilized production of wine variety grapes, at 1.87 million tons, was down 13 percent from 1982. Utilized production of table varieties was 475,000 tons, 20 percent below 1982. Production utilized from raisin varieties was 2.35 million tons, compared with 2.64 million the previous year. California accounted for 88.9 percent of the U.S. crop, compared with 92.7 percent in 1982. The smaller crop was mainly attributed to weather-related problems that reduced yields in the major growing areas. However, the grape acreage in California continued to increase with the 1983 bearing acreage estimated at 649,600, up almost 5 percent from 1982. Increases were registered for all three varietal types.

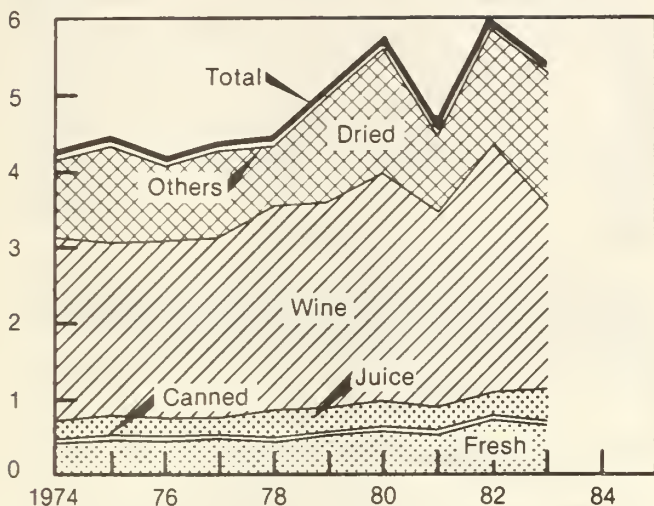
Utilized production from States other than California totaled 584,700 tons, up 22 percent from 1982. Washington, the second largest grape-producing State, harvested a record 226,000 tons, 34 percent more than in 1982. The increase is mostly attributed to the continued increase in acreage. New York's crop, at 191,000 tons, was 22 percent larger and the second highest on record. Pennsylvania also harvested a record 62,500 tons, 33 percent more than in 1982. Michigan, Ohio, and Missouri continued to gain with production up 3, 28, and 44 percent, respectively.

Utilization of the 1983 Crop

Because of sharply reduced production in California, use of U.S. grapes for both fresh and processing outlets declined from 1982. However, fresh outlets' share of total utilized grape production increased from 12 percent in 1982 to 12.4 percent in 1983. Total tonnage of grapes for processing use registered a decline of 10 percent, reflecting primarily the sharply reduced crushing for wine. Consequently, the share of total grape tonnage processed for crushing declined to 52 percent in 1983 from 63 percent the previous year. The slow rate of increase in wine consumption and significantly larger wine inventories contributed to the reduced crushing for wine. Total shipments of California wine during 1983 were only slightly above those in 1982. The 1983 wholesale price of wine averaged only fractionally above 1982. Wine prices are not expected to strengthen, due to the sluggish demand for domestic wine and larger inventories. The 1983 grape crop used for jam, jelly, and other such products—although a small quantity—dropped almost a fourth from 1982.

U.S. Grapes: Utilization

Mil. tons



With significantly increased Concord grape production, the quantity of grapes crushed for juice was up sharply. Grapes for canning, at 35,000 tons, remained unchanged from 1982. On the other hand, the reduced use of raisin grapes for wines boosted the quantity of grapes for drying. Total tonnage of grapes for drying increased 13 percent and its share of total grape tonnage processed also rose from 30 percent in 1982 to 38 percent in 1983.

Prices Rose Substantially

Reflecting a significantly reduced crop, the 1983 U.S. average grower price for all grapes was estimated at \$255 a ton, up 10 percent from 1982. Nevertheless, prices received by growers for fresh market averaged \$436 a ton, down 4 percent. Prices were lower in all major pro-

ducing areas, and ranged from a low of \$252 a ton in South Carolina to a high of \$1,050 in Arizona, depending on the area, grape variety, and use. In California, the average price for fresh market was \$421 a ton, down 5 percent from 1982.

In contrast, U.S. grower prices for all grapes for processing averaged \$230 a ton, up 14 percent from 1982, primarily reflecting higher prices in California. California grape prices averaged 17 percent higher than 1982. Prices for grapes crushed for wine averaged \$208 a ton, up 7 percent, while those for raisin crops are preliminarily estimated at \$281. However, prices for grapes for canning and juice (as well as for jam, jelly, and similar products) declined moderately to sharply.

So far this season, rising demand has kept fresh grape unloads from California only slightly less than a year ago even with the significantly smaller crop. Prices of fresh grapes have strengthened considerably. The last available f.o.b. prices for Emperor grapes in late January were quoted at \$8 a 23-pound lug at the Central San Joaquin Valley, compared with \$5.50 a year ago. Prices are expected to remain high in light of substantially smaller available supplies in cold storage.

Pears

Moderately Smaller Crop

The 1983 pear production, at 773,500 tons, was down 4 percent from the previous year. The three Pacific Coast States produced 733,500 tons, 4 percent less. Larger crops were recorded for Oregon and Washington, while the California crop was significantly smaller. Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast States totaled 463,300 tons, 12 percent less. Smaller pear crops were also recorded in Connecticut, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, while Colorado and Utah reported increases. The New York crop remained unchanged.

Table 8.—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1981-83

State	1981	1982	1983	Pacific Coast	1981	1982	1983
	Short tons				Short tons		
Connecticut	1,600	1,550	1,500	Washington:			
New York	17,000	19,000	19,000	Bartlett	144,500	141,300	140,800
Pennsylvania	3,000	4,580	2,700	Other	130,800	123,500	137,000
Michigan	9,000	11,000	8,000	Total	275,300	264,800	277,800
				Oregon:			
Colorado	7,000	2,700	5,300	Bartlett	85,000	70,000	63,000
Utah	3,050	2,600	3,500	Other	117,000	105,000	125,000
Washington	275,300	264,800	277,800	Total	202,000	175,000	188,000
Oregon	202,000	175,000	188,000	California:			
California	376,000	321,500	267,700	Bartlett	366,000	314,000	259,500
				Other	10,000	7,500	8,200
				Total	376,000	321,500	267,700
United States	893,950	802,730	773,500	3 States:			
				Bartlett	595,500	525,300	463,300
				Other	257,800	236,000	270,200
				Total	853,300	761,300	733,500

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Fresh use increased 4 percent over 1982 entirely because of the larger use of pears other than Bartletts. The smaller Bartlett crop cut down both fresh and processing uses. Consequently, fresh market accounted for 50 percent of the pear crop, compared with 46 percent in 1982.

Stocks Sharply Larger

The larger winter pear crop and slow movement have resulted in remaining supplies that are well above a year earlier. Cold storage holdings of pears other than Bartletts, at the beginning of February, totaled 175.4 million pounds, up 25 percent from a year ago. Consequently, pear prices have been weak. In late February, f.o.b. prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima Valley, Wash., were quoted at \$8.50 a box, sharply below a year earlier. Likewise, retail prices also averaged moderately lower. Prices are expected to strengthen somewhat because of seasonally reduced supplies, but likely to remain below a year ago.

Sluggish Exports

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July 1983-January 1984 totaled 23,274 metric tons, 18 percent less than the same period in 1982. Most of the decreases were reported in Latin America and Europe. Latin America purchased less than one-fourth of the previous year's quantity, accounting for 5 percent of U.S. exports. This compares with 23 percent a year ago. Total shipments to Europe were down 20 percent with sharp decreases recorded for Sweden and Norway. In contrast, Canada, the largest buyer of U.S. fresh pears, purchased moderately more than a year earlier. The sluggish exports can probably be attributed to the strong U.S. dollar.

BERRIES

Strawberries

Production Up Fractionally

U.S. commercial strawberry production during 1983 totaled 891.7 million pounds, up 1.6 percent from 1982. The increase resulted entirely from a larger area harvested—42,000 acres, up from 39,450. Florida and Oregon contributed most to the increase, with gains of 5 and 37 percent, respectively. The California crop, at 624 million pounds, was down fractionally from 1982 and accounted for 70 percent of the total U.S. crop. Michigan and New York showed decreases of 25 and 6 percent, respectively, while Washington's crop was up 3 percent.

The 1983 strawberry crop for fresh use decreased fractionally and accounted for 65.4 percent of the total crop, down from 66.7 percent a year ago. The quantity used for processing was up 5 percent. The U.S. average price for strawberries for all sales was \$45.60 per cwt, 5 percent below 1982. Lower prices were recorded for both fresh market and processing use, reflecting the larger crop and increased imports.

Imports Up Significantly

Imports of fresh strawberries in 1983 totaled 5.1 million pounds, 13 percent above 1982, while total imports of

Table 9.—U.S. strawberry imports, 1977-83

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
<i>Million pounds</i>		
1977	24.7	97.0
1978	33.7	97.6
1979	31.0	112.2
1980	12.7	79.7
1981	6.7	60.1
1982	4.5	34.9
1983	5.1	42.5

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

frozen strawberries increased 42.5 million pounds, up 22 percent. Most imports originated in Mexico. However, imports of frozen strawberries from Poland increased sharply from 2 to 3 million pounds and accounted for 15 percent of the total imports.

1984 Crop Prospects

The 1984 production of winter strawberries in Florida is forecast at 83.2 million pounds, down 19 percent from last year. The crop is making a comeback from the devastating December freeze. Much of the first crop, which is normally harvested in January and February in the Hillsborough-Manatee area, was lost to the freeze. Some plants were killed. Most of the surviving plants are now showing good growth. Because of the freeze damage, the yield per acre is estimated at 16,000 pounds, a decrease of 16 percent from last year. Shipments so far have lagged sharply from last season's pace. However, with increased supplies, prices have declined sharply from the early season high. F.o.b. prices at Central Florida were quoted at \$9 per 12 pints in late February, compared with \$9.50 a year ago.

The area of strawberries for harvest, during the 1984 spring season in California, is estimated at 13,300 acres, 11 percent above last year and 19 percent more than 1982. Warm, dry weather provided optimum conditions for early strawberry production. California's 1984 season took off to a fast start, and fresh shipments through February 25 more than tripled from last year. Early season f.o.b. prices fluctuated in a narrow range near last year's levels. As the season progresses, prices are expected to decline.

PROCESSED FRUIT

Smaller production of most noncitrus fruit in 1983 has led to a smaller pack of most canned fruit during 1983/84, even though the total pack data for some canned fruit are not available. Combined with depleted carryin stocks, supplies of most canned fruit are low. Consequently, prices have been raised. Movement of canned fruit has been generally sluggish. In contrast, supplies of dried fruit are adequate to ample, and prices have been relatively steady. Stocks of frozen fruit and berries are ample, particularly apples, strawberries, and blueberries. Prices are not expected to rise.

Canned

The 1983/84 pack of noncitrus fruit reflected the drop in the supply of raw products. Packs of California cling and free peaches, fruit cocktail, apricots, fruits for salads,

mixed fruit, and pears during 1983/84 slowed considerably from a year earlier. Because of the smaller crop in Michigan, the total pack of canned red tart cherries declined significantly. In contrast, the larger California crop resulted in a substantially increased pack of canned purple plums. However, the total supplies of both items during 1983/84 are well below the previous season. Although the packing season for canned apple items is not over yet, rising demand and smaller carryin stocks have resulted in larger packs of canned apple products so far this season.

Movements of canned fruit—cling and free peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, mixed fruit, apricots, and purple plums—declined significantly during the first 6 months of 1983/84. Higher prices and the strong U.S. dollar can generally be attributed to decreases both here and abroad. Exports of most canned fruit are weak, but vary by areas and items. Canada, our leading customer, has purchased considerably smaller quantities of canned fruit. However, shipments to Japan, although relatively small, improved somewhat, with canned apricots, pears, and pineapples showing significant increases. The outlook for canned noncitrus exports during the balance of 1983/84 is uncertain. Although the economy continues to recover, high prices could offset potential gains.

Despite the reduced shipments, stocks of most canned fruit are the smallest in the last several years. Consequently, packers have hiked prices for many items several times. The BLS January producer price index, at 265.2, (1967=100), was 7 percent above a year ago. Prices are expected to remain firm throughout the season.

Dried

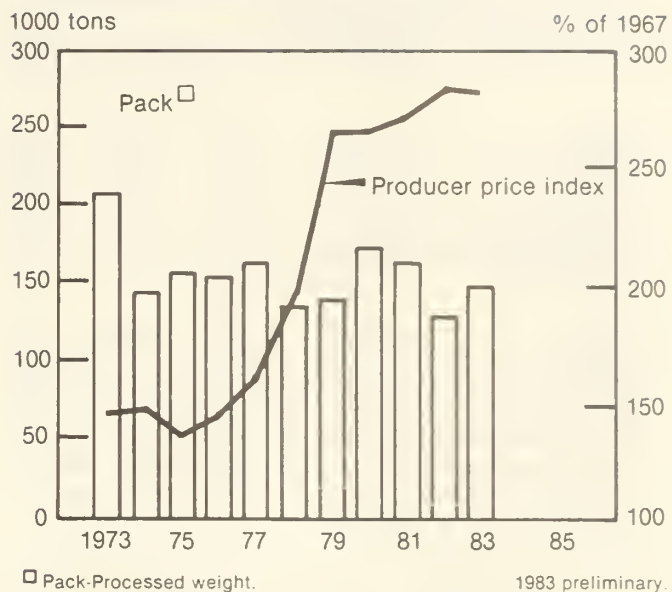
Supplies of dried fruit during the 1983/84 season are adequate to ample. Prices have been relatively steady, while occasional promotional allowances were offered for raisins.

Despite the smaller grape crop, raisin production is currently estimated at 390,200 tons, well above last year's levels. Thus, combined with significantly larger beginning stocks, total supplies of raisins are ample. Total shipments so far this season (August-January) were substantially ahead of last season's pace, reflecting sharply increased exports. The export incentive program has definitely had a positive effect. Exports to Europe showed strong gains with Sweden, our leading European market, up 48 percent through December. Exports to the United Kingdom more than doubled from a year ago. Japan, although our leading market, purchased only slightly more. The export outlook for the current season appears favorable given the continued promotional activities abroad.

Since October 1983, the larger supplies have pushed wholesale prices of raisins to levels below a year earlier. The BLS January producer price index, at 501.4 (1967=100), was 7 percent below a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain lower during the balance of the season.

The output of prunes was substantially higher in 1983. An estimated 140,000 tons (dried basis) were produced in California, up 11 percent from 1982. Even with a signifi-

U.S. Dried Prunes



cantly smaller carryin stock, the total supply for the season is down only slightly from last season. Shipments of prunes during the first 6 months of this season were near last season. Exports gained somewhat, while domestic movement was slightly behind last season's pace. Exports increased to Europe and Asia. Shipments to Finland, Spain, and West Germany rose from a year ago. A smaller French crop could further boost U.S. prune exports to Europe. Purchases by Japan, the leading customer, were down moderately.

With the relatively high volume of shipments, the supply of dried prunes at the end of January was slightly smaller than a year earlier. The January producer price index, at 254.8 (1967=100), was the same as a year ago. With ample supplies of raisins and only slightly smaller remaining supplies, prices are expected to remain steady.

California's 1983 fig production was placed at 29,300 tons, 22 percent below the previous year's crop and 23 percent less than 1981. Nevertheless, the current estimate for the 1983 bearing acreage was 12,400, up slightly from 1982. Nearly 98 percent of the crop was dried (28,500 tons of fresh equivalent), while the remainder went for fresh market. Despite a smaller crop, lower prices were reported for both fresh and processing markets. Consequently, the 1983 average grower price for all uses is estimated at \$257 per ton, off 8 percent from 1982.

Frozen

The total supply of frozen noncitrus fruits and berries in cold storage as of February 1 was about 13 percent above the year-earlier volume. The increase reflects mainly sharply larger stocks of apples, blueberries, sweet cherries, raspberries, and strawberries.

Stocks of strawberries, the leading frozen fruit, were up 42 percent from a year ago. The larger 1983 Oregon and Washington packs and larger imports contributed to the increase. Most of the imports have been from Mexico,

Table 10.—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January, 1981-84

Frozen fruit	1981	1982	1983	1984 ¹
<i>Thousand pounds</i>				
Apples	73,121	74,866	64,243	77,369
Apricots	6,549	6,245	7,444	6,314
Blackberries	21,981	19,248	12,994	10,290
Blueberries	25,816	22,103	27,099	52,139
Boysenberries	4,479	3,985	4,633	1,875
Cherries, tart (RSP)	70,548	49,493	58,413	42,700
Cherries, sweet	9,565	11,684	8,826	11,171
Grapes	4,809	4,598	8,451	7,697
Peaches	44,169	45,461	44,998	37,085
Raspberries, red	13,028	13,717	21,737	20,957
Strawberries	132,975	99,207	120,704	171,371
Other frozen fruits	145,411	137,922	166,778	177,336
Total frozen fruits	552,451	488,529	546,320	616,304

¹Preliminary.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

with a small quantity coming from Poland. Because of larger supplies, California berry prices have been steady during the last several months. Prices strengthened somewhat in the Northwest because the sellers in Willamette Valley, Ore., withdrew from the market after the subfreezing temperatures in late December damaged fields. Because of ample supplies, prices are expected to weaken somewhat in the months ahead.

In contrast, because of the smaller crop in Michigan, supplies of frozen tart cherries in cold storage totaled 42.7 million pounds, down 27 percent from a year ago. Reflecting higher prices for raw products, prices of frozen tart cherries have been firm and are expected to remain so during the balance of the season.

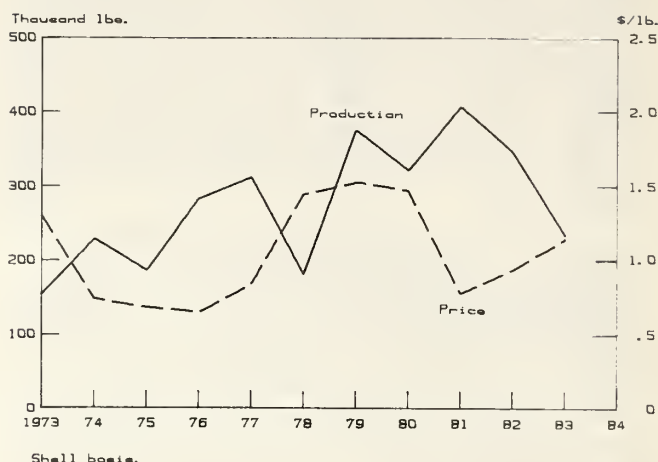
TREE NUTS

The estimated 1983 production of the six major domestic tree nuts (almonds, pecans, walnuts, filberts, macadamia nuts, and pistachios), at 567,600 tons, is down 17 percent from 1982, with decreases registered for all except macadamia nuts and pecans. Most decreases were caused by adverse weather and alternate-year bearing characteristics. Despite smaller crops, prices received by growers for most tree nuts are tentatively estimated below 1982. Consequently, the value of utilized production of the six tree nuts, excluding walnuts, totaled \$482.7 million, compared with \$559.1 million in 1982.

Almonds

California's 1983 production of almonds was 235 million pounds of nut meats, 32 percent less than in 1982 and 42 percent below 1981. Record rainfall, together with subnormal temperatures and high winds, hit the almond orchards during their critical pollination period. The result was light nut sets and a larger percentage of nuts rejected. However, with a substantially larger inventory at the beginning of the season, the total supply of almonds available during the 1983/84 marketing season is expected to be adequate. The Secretary of Agriculture established a 3-percent reserve for new almond uses under the authority of a marketing order. So far this season, shipments of almonds have been favorable.

U. S. Almond Production and Prices Received by Growers



The Almond Board of California reports that combined domestic shipments and exports of almonds during the first 7 months of 1983/84 (July-January) totaled 196.8 million pounds (shelled basis), an increase of 3 percent over a year ago. All the increases were for the domestic market despite higher prices. Exports were down slightly. Smaller exports reflect substantially decreased shipments to many Western European countries, with overall shipments declining only slightly from 1982/83 despite the strong U.S. dollar. Shipments to South America also decreased. In contrast, Japan, the second leading buyer, increased its purchases by 14 percent. With the short Spanish crop, prospects for almond exports are likely to improve somewhat.

Total shipments of almonds to domestic markets amounted to 85 million pounds (shelled basis) during the first 7 months of 1983/84, up 9 percent from 1982/83. Consequently, sales to domestic markets account for 43 percent of the total sales, compared with 41 percent a year earlier. The economic recovery contributed to the increase.

The U.S. season-average price for almonds has been estimated at \$1.15 a pound, compared with \$0.94 in 1982/83. However, because of the smaller crop, the total value declined from \$311.1 million in 1982 to \$248.4 million in 1983.

Pecans

The preliminary 1983 estimate of U.S. pecan production is 284 million pounds (in-shell basis), 32 percent more than the small crop of 1982, but 16 percent below 1981. The increase is mostly attributed to the sharply larger native or seedling crop, which is placed at 110.2 million pounds, up 135 percent. Improved varieties, at 173.3 million pounds, were up only 3 percent, but accounted for 61 percent of production, compared with 78 percent in 1982. Although down 16 percent from 1982, Georgia is still the leading pecan-producing State, with a crop of 105 million pounds. The Texas crop was estimated at 65 million pounds, almost four times as large as the dismal 1982 crop, and almost 5 percent above 1981.

Despite a significantly larger crop, cold storage holdings of in-shell pecans, as of February 1, were only 4 percent above 1982. In contrast, shelled pecans in cold storage were moderately less than a year ago. The larger supplies have weakened f.o.b. prices in most areas. The preliminary estimate of the season-average grower price was 58.9 cents a pound, compared with 67.4 cents in 1982/83. Lower prices were reported for both improved varieties and the native or seedling crop. However, the total value of the crop amounted to \$167 million, up 15 percent from 1982.

Walnuts

The preliminary production estimate for the 1983 California walnut crop is 190,000 tons (in-shell basis), 19 percent below the record high 1982 crop and 16 percent less than the 1981 crop. The lower production is the result of water damage from excessive winter and summer rains.

According to the Walnut Marketing Board, in-shell walnut shipments during August 1983-January 1984 totaled 124 million pounds, down 6 percent from the comparable period in 1982/83. Of the total, 55 million pounds went to the domestic trade and 69 million to exports. The European Community (EC) is the major export market; however, purchases were down almost 9 percent from a year ago. West Germany purchased the bulk of U.S. walnuts, although purchases were down 13 percent from a year earlier. Italy, the second largest buyer, also reduced its purchases by 13 percent. The strong U.S. dollar and competition from French walnuts probably contributed to the decrease.

Movement of shelled walnuts during August-January totaled 70 million pounds, up 8 million from a year ago with increases registered for both domestic and export markets. Domestic markets accounted for 94 percent of total shelled shipments, approximately the same as a year ago. Significant increases in shipments to Australia, Canada, and Japan were chiefly responsible for larger exports. Australia became our leading market with an increase of 22 percent. Exports to Europe dropped sharply with Spain leading the decline. Lower prices and continued economic recovery abroad could strengthen export markets.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1983 filbert crop in Oregon and Washington has been set at 7,700 tons, 59 percent less than the record high 1982 production and 48 percent below the 1981 crop. Despite the smaller crop, the total supply of filberts this marketing season is well above a year earlier, because of considerably larger carryin stocks. Given the larger supplies, imports of filberts, mostly from Turkey, totaled 2,591 metric tons in 1983 (shelled), down 8 percent from 1982. In addition, larger supplies also weakened grower prices, which averaged \$583 a ton, compared with \$680 in 1982.

Continuing the upward trend, utilized production for the 1983 Hawaiian macadamia nut crop was a record high 38.2 million pounds, 4 percent above 1982 and 14 percent more than the 1981 crop. The larger crop reflects the continued increase in acreage. In 1982, the bearing acreage for macadamia nuts was 10,200, up 2 percent

from 1981. Thus, production will continue to trend upward in the years ahead. In response to the larger crop, the 1983 season-average grower price is tentatively estimated at 68 cents a pound, compared with 73.9 cents in 1982.

The California pistachio crop totaled 26.4 million pounds (in-shell basis), 39 percent less than the record 1982 crop, but still 82 percent above the 1981 crop. Production will trend upward as bearing acreage steadily increases. The 1983 acreage is currently estimated at 29,000, up 2 percent from 1982.

Commercial pistachio production in major producing countries is estimated at 84,600 tons (in-shell basis) for 1983, 41 percent above the 1982 output, reflecting larger crops in all countries, except the United States. The 1983 Iranian crop is projected to reach 39,000 tons, 73 percent greater. U.S. exports of pistachio nuts continued to rise, totaling 1,348 metric tons (in-shell) in 1983, up 53 percent from 1982. The leading markets are West Germany, France, India, and the Netherlands. Combined shipments to these four countries accounted for 44 percent of total exports. Exports of shelled pistachio also showed good gains from 1982. Combined shipments to Canada and France accounted for one-half of total exports in 1983. Despite the smaller crop, the 1983 grower price for California pistachios is tentatively estimated at \$1.40 per pound, compared with \$1.45 in 1982.

GEOGRAPHICAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Data on utilized production and the value of fruit, berries, and tree nuts by States in 1983 are presented in tables 11 and 12.

In 1983, utilized production of fruit, berries, and tree nuts totaled 27.6 million tons, up fractionally from 1982. The increase in utilized production of citrus fruit more than offset the decrease in utilized production of non-citrus and tree nuts. Weather-related setbacks resulted in reduced volumes of peaches, grapes, almonds, and walnuts. Consequently, utilized production of noncitrus fruit totaled 13.6 million tons, moderately below 1982. The output of tree nuts, at 567,600 tons, also fell substantially. Reflecting a significantly larger orange crop, the citrus crop amounted to 13.5 million tons, 12 percent more. In terms of production, both citrus and noncitrus fruit composed 49 percent of the fruit and tree nut tonnage. Leading crops in order of tonnage were oranges, 9.4 million; grapes, 5.3 million; apples, 4.1 million; grapefruit, 2.4 million; and peaches, 0.8 million.

Excluding the value of avocados, kiwifruit, and walnuts in 1982, the value of fruit and tree nuts increased slightly in 1983. Citrus fruit accounted for 31 percent of the total value of fruit and tree nuts. However, because of sharply increased production, oranges replaced grapes as the leading fruit in terms of value.

California remains the leading producer of fruit, berries, and tree nuts, with a crop value of \$2.8 billion in 1983, which is 46 percent of the total U.S. value of these crops. California and Florida together produced over \$4 billion worth of fruit, berries, and tree nuts, which is 67 percent of the total U.S. value of these crops.

Table 11.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1983¹

State	Noncitrus										Total		
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	* Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other ¹	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
1,000 short tons													
Maine	41.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.0	0.3
New Hampshire	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	.2
Vermont	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	.2
Massachusetts	48.5	—	—	—	70.0	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	119.3	.9
Rhode Island	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	(7)
Connecticut	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	23.7	.2
New York	550.0	—	3.0	11.5	—	191.0	8.0	19.0	—	5.8	—	788.3	5.8
New Jersey	50.0	—	—	—	11.6	—	45.0	—	—	2.5	—	109.1	.8
Pennsylvania	220.0	—	.8	4.3	—	62.5	47.0	2.7	—	3.6	—	340.9	2.5
Ohio	50.0	—	—	—	—	11.5	3.5	—	—	4.8	—	69.8	.5
Indiana	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	—	—	—	—	31.3	.2
Illinois	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	51.5	.4
Michigan	375.0	—	18.0	43.5	—	60.0	17.5	8.0	13.0	8.1	—	543.1	4.0
Wisconsin	26.0	—	—	2.2	56.6	—	—	—	—	2.8	—	87.6	.6
Minnesota	10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	.1
Iowa	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	(7)
Missouri	22.5	—	—	—	—	3.6	6.0	—	—	—	—	32.1	.2
Kansas	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	7.1	.1
Delaware	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	7.8	.1
Maryland	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	—	—	—	—	49.5	.4
Virginia	195.0	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	—	—	—	—	207.0	1.5
West Virginia	103.0	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	—	—	—	—	112.5	.8
North Carolina	200.0	—	—	—	—	3.0	6.0	—	—	2.8	—	211.8	1.6
South Carolina	11.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	40.0	—	—	—	—	53.0	.4
Georgia	9.5	—	—	—	—	2.3	46.0	—	—	—	—	57.8	.4
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.3	—	51.3	.4
Kentucky	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	9.7	.1
Tennessee	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	6.1	(7)
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	—	—	—	—	7.0	.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	(7)
Arkansas	10.0	—	—	—	—	10.0	14.5	—	—	.8	—	35.3	.3
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	2.1	—	5.1	(7)
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	4.5	(7)
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	—	—	—	—	11.5	.1
Montana	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	(7)
Idaho	65.0	—	1.6	—	—	—	5.0	—	6.5	—	—	78.1	.6
Colorado	42.0	—	—	.8	—	—	4.8	5.3	—	—	—	52.9	.4
New Mexico	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	(7)
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	.1
Utah	29.0	1.4	4.3	11.5	—	—	6.0	3.5	—	—	—	55.7	.4
Washington	1,500.0	2.7	80.9	—	6.3	224.7	14.0	277.8	14.7	9.6	—	2,130.7	15.7
Oregon	82.5	—	42.0	3.0	3.8	—	6.0	188.0	23.0	39.7	—	388.0	2.9
California	230.0	91.0	15.3	—	—	4,695.0	527.0	267.7	606.0	312.0	318.4	7,062.4	52.1
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635.9	635.9	4.6
United States	4,088.9	95.1	167.3	76.8	148.3	5,279.7	876.1	773.5	663.2	445.9	⁶ 954.3	13,569.1	100.0

Table 11.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1983—Continued

State	Citrus fruits ³				Total all fruits				Tree nuts				Total all fruits and nuts	
	Oranges	Grape- fruit	Lemons	Other ⁴	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other ⁵	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.
					Quantity	% of U.S.					Quantity	% of U.S.		
1,000 short tons				1,000 short tons		1,000 short tons				1,000 short tons				
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.0	0.2	—	—	—	—	41.0	0.2
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	.1	—	—	—	—	28.5	.1
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	.1	—	—	—	—	23.0	.1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	119.3	.4	—	—	—	—	119.3	.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	(7)	—	—	—	—	2.5	(7)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	.1	—	—	—	—	23.7	.1
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	788.3	2.9	—	—	—	—	788.3	2.9
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	109.1	.4	—	—	—	—	109.1	.4
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	340.9	1.3	—	—	—	—	340.9	1.2
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	69.8	.3	—	—	—	—	69.8	.3
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.3	.1	—	—	—	—	31.3	.1
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.5	.2	—	—	—	—	51.5	.2
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	543.1	2.0	—	—	—	—	543.1	2.0
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.6	.3	—	—	—	—	87.6	.3
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.5	(7)	—	—	—	—	10.5	(7)
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	(7)	—	—	—	—	5.2	(7)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.1	.1	—	—	—	—	32.1	.1
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	(7)	—	—	—	—	7.1	(7)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	(7)	—	—	—	—	7.8	(7)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.5	.2	—	—	—	—	49.5	.2
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	207.0	.8	—	—	—	—	207.0	.8
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	112.5	.4	—	—	—	—	112.5	.4
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	211.8	.8	1.0	—	1.0	0.2	212.8	.8
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.0	.2	1.0	—	1.0	.2	54.0	.2
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.8	.2	52.5	—	52.5	9.2	110.3	.4
Florida	6,278.0	1,675.0	—	555.0	8,508.0	63.2	8,559.3	31.7	2.0	—	2.0	.4	8,561.3	31.0
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	(7)	—	—	—	—	9.7	(7)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	(7)	—	—	—	—	6.1	(7)
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	(7)	15.0	—	15.0	2.6	22.0	.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	(7)	4.0	—	4.0	.7	6.0	(7)
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.3	.1	1.5	—	1.5	.3	36.8	.1
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	(7)	14.0	—	14.0	2.5	19.1	.1
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	(7)	4.0	—	4.0	.7	8.5	(7)
Texas	241.0	448.0	—	—	689.0	5.1	700.5	2.6	32.5	—	32.5	5.7	733.0	2.6
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	(7)	—	—	—	—	1.4	(7)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.1	.3	—	—	—	—	78.1	.3
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.9	.2	—	—	—	—	52.9	.2
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	(7)	14.3	—	14.3	2.5	17.3	.1
Arizona	142.0	86.0	191.0	34.0	453.0	3.3	467.6	1.7	—	—	—	—	467.6	1.7
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.7	.2	—	—	—	—	55.7	.2
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,130.7	7.9	—	0.2	.2	(7)	2,130.9	7.7
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	388.0	1.4	—	7.5	7.5	1.3	395.5	1.4
California	2,745.0	238.0	756.0	81.0	3,820.0	28.4	10,882.4	40.4	—	399.0	399.0	70.3	11,281.4	40.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	635.9	2.4	—	19.1	19.1	3.4	655.0	2.4
United States	9,406.0	2,447.0	947.0	670.0	13,470.0	100.0	27,039.1	100.0	141.8	425.8	567.6	100.0	27,606.7	100.0

¹Preliminary. ²Bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. ³1982/83 crop. ⁴Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. ⁵Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. ⁶Excludes avocados. ⁷Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Vegetables, and Citrus Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 12.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1983¹

State	Noncitrus											Total	
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other ²	Value	% of U.S.
			Sweet	Tart									
1,000 dollars													
Maine	12,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,572	0.3
New Hampshire	9,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,356	.3
Vermont	7,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,434	.2
Massachusetts	17,112	—	—	—	64,820	—	782	—	—	—	—	82,714	2.3
Rhode Island	823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	823	(9)
Connecticut	6,940	—	—	—	—	1,150	773	—	—	—	—	8,863	.2
New York	95,600	—	1,706	10,585	—	43,228	3,709	5,146	—	5,417	—	165,391	4.5
New Jersey	12,450	—	—	—	10,904	—	22,851	—	—	2,555	—	48,760	1.3
Pennsylvania	38,455	—	1,095	4,020	—	10,846	15,834	770	—	5,810	—	76,630	2.1
Ohio	15,640	—	—	—	—	2,285	1,960	—	—	5,605	—	25,490	.7
Indiana	9,816	—	—	—	—	—	1,727	—	—	—	—	11,543	.3
Illinois	11,730	—	—	—	—	—	3,493	—	—	—	—	15,223	.4
Michigan	67,000	—	8,272	42,721	—	11,662	7,526	1,899	2,636	8,412	—	150,128	4.2
Wisconsin	8,730	—	—	2,232	53,317	—	—	—	—	3,135	—	67,414	1.8
Minnesota	4,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,532	.1
Iowa	1,887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,887	.1
Missouri	7,030	—	—	—	—	1,249	2,840	—	—	—	—	10,919	.3
Kansas	1,423	—	—	—	—	—	1,168	—	—	—	—	2,591	.1
Delaware	1,571	—	—	—	—	—	402	—	—	—	—	1,973	.1
Maryland	9,676	—	—	—	—	—	4,300	—	—	—	—	13,976	.4
Virginia	34,000	—	—	—	—	—	4,330	—	—	—	—	38,330	1.1
West Virginia	21,308	—	—	—	—	—	2,625	—	—	—	—	23,933	.7
North Carolina	26,740	—	—	—	—	973	3,144	—	—	1,870	—	32,727	.9
South Carolina	1,915	—	—	—	—	455	16,115	—	—	—	—	18,485	.5
Georgia	1,545	—	—	—	—	1,229	23,083	—	—	—	—	25,857	.7
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,531	—	52,531	1.4
Kentucky	1,858	—	—	—	—	—	1,860	—	—	—	—	3,718	.1
Tennessee	1,476	—	—	—	—	—	880	—	—	—	—	2,356	.1
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,744	—	—	—	—	2,744	.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	976	—	—	—	—	976	(9)
Arkansas	2,011	—	—	—	—	2,520	5,580	—	—	615	—	10,726	.3
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,220	—	—	2,356	—	4,576	.1
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,106	—	—	—	—	2,106	.1
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,440	—	—	—	—	6,440	.2
Montana	—	—	624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	624	(9)
Idaho	26,838	—	961	—	—	—	1,790	—	1,797	—	—	31,386	.8
Colorado	7,632	—	—	671	—	—	2,195	890	—	—	—	11,388	.3
New Mexico	864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	(9)
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	15,330	—	—	—	—	—	15,330	.4
Utah	8,945	364	2,808	9,254	—	—	1,800	1,036	—	—	—	24,207	.6
Washington	311,608	1,671	55,709	—	5,935	34,773	5,979	61,780	2,374	7,777	—	487,606	13.3
Oregon	20,340	—	20,396	2,023	3,533	—	2,755	45,863	4,213	30,988	—	130,111	3.6
California	49,197	27,846	11,696	—	—	1,224,352	104,751	38,493	69,007	279,283	106,323	1,910,948	52.2
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105,879	105,879	2.8
United States	856,054	29,881	103,267	71,506	138,509	1,348,702	258,915	156,650	80,027	406,354	212,202	3,662,067	100.0

Table 12.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1983—Continued

State	Citrus fruits ³				Total all fruits				Tree nuts				Total all fruits and nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other ⁴	Total		Value	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other ⁵	Total		Value	% of U.S.
					Value	% of U.S.					Value	% of U.S.		
1,000 dollars						1,000 dollars				1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,572	0.2	—	—	—	—	12,572	0.2
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,356	.2	—	—	—	—	9,356	.2
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,434	.1	—	—	—	—	7,434	.1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	82,714	1.5	—	—	—	—	82,714	1.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	823	(9)	—	—	—	—	823	(9)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,863	.2	—	—	—	—	8,863	.2
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,391	3.0	—	—	—	—	165,391	2.8
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,760	.9	—	—	—	—	48,760	.8
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,630	1.4	—	—	—	—	76,630	1.3
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,490	.5	—	—	—	—	25,490	.4
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,543	.2	—	—	—	—	11,543	.2
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,223	.3	—	—	—	—	15,223	.3
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,128	2.8	—	—	—	—	150,128	2.5
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,414	1.2	—	—	—	—	67,414	1.1
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,532	.1	—	—	—	—	4,532	.1
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,887	(9)	—	—	—	—	1,887	(9)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,919	.2	—	—	—	—	10,919	.2
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,591	.1	—	—	—	—	2,591	(9)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,973	(9)	—	—	—	—	1,973	(9)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,976	.3	—	—	—	—	13,976	.2
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,330	.7	—	—	—	—	38,330	.6
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,993	.4	—	—	—	—	23,993	.4
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,727	.6	1,390	—	1,390	0.3	34,117	.6
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,485	.3	1,244	—	1,244	.3	19,729	.3
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,857	.4	68,100	—	68,100	14.1	93,957	1.6
Florida	969,621	134,483	—	101,736	1,205,840	64.3	1,258,371	22.7	2,288	—	2,288	.5	1,260,659	20.9
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,718	.1	—	—	—	—	3,718	.1
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,356	(9)	—	—	—	—	2,356	(9)
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,744	.1	17,890	—	17,890	3.7	20,634	.3
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	976	(9)	4,975	—	4,975	1.0	5,951	.1
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,726	.2	2,100	—	2,100	.4	12,826	.2
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,576	.1	11,300	—	11,300	2.3	15,876	.3
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,106	(9)	3,840	—	3,840	.8	5,946	.1
Texas	26,402	24,148	—	—	50,550	2.7	56,990	1.0	34,000	—	34,000	7.0	90,990	1.5
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	624	(9)	—	—	—	—	624	(9)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,386	.6	—	—	—	—	31,386	.5
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,388	.2	—	—	—	—	11,388	.2
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	(9)	19,950	—	19,950	4.1	20,814	.4
Arizona	18,379	6,918	22,275	5,139	52,711	2.8	68,041	1.2	—	—	—	—	68,041	1.1
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,207	.4	—	—	—	—	24,207	.4
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	487,606	8.8	—	146	146	(9)	487,752	8.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,111	2.4	—	4,341	4,341	.9	134,452	2.2
California	442,556	24,346	87,404	12,464	566,770	30.2	2,477,718	44.7	—	285,228	8/285,228	59.2	2,762,946	45.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	105,879	1.9	—	25,950	25,950	5.4	131,829	2.2
United States	1,456,958	189,895	109,679	119,339	1,875,871	100.0	5,537,938	100.0	167,077	315,665	482,742	100.0	6,020,680	100.0

¹Preliminary. ²Bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. ³1982/83 crop. ⁴Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. ⁵Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. ⁶Excludes prunes. ⁷Excludes avocados and kiwifruit. ⁸Excludes walnuts. ⁹Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Vegetables, and Citrus Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 13.—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, 1981-83

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization ¹									Total processed ²
	Total	Utilized ²	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)								
				Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other ³	
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
1,000 short tons												
Apricots:												
1981	89.4	89.4	12.2	43.5	8.5	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	77.2
1982	113.9	113.9	9.6	60.0	11.0	—	—	—	—	33.0	—	104.2
1983	95.1	95.1	10.2	43.8	11.8	—	—	—	—	29.1	—	84.9
Bananas:												
1981	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherries, sweet:												
1981	153.0	146.0	70.2	10.3	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	10.5	75.8
1982	155.7	133.7	66.7	10.7	—	45.8	—	—	—	—	10.5	67.0
1983	179.7	167.3	93.5	11.1	—	45.3	—	—	—	—	17.4	73.8
Cherries, tart:												
1981	66.6	66.4	2.0	19.6	43.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	64.4
1982	155.5	122.5	3.7	35.7	80.4	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	118.8
1983	77.3	76.8	2.7	18.7	52.6	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	74.2
Dates:												
1981	22.3	22.3	22.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	23.9	23.9	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983	19.4	19.4	19.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figs:												
1981	38.2	38.2	⁴ 1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.0	—	36.0
1982	37.7	37.7	⁴ 1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.6	—	36.6
1983	29.3	29.3	⁴ .8	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	—	28.5
Grapes:												
1981	4,457.6	4,457.0	526.3	42.0	—	—	2,521.5	333.8	—	1,032.0	1.5	3,930.7
1982	6,554.2	5,864.0	706.3	35.0	—	—	3,227.3	347.3	—	1,547.5	.7	5,157.7
1983	5,281.2	5,279.7	655.0	35.0	—	—	2,421.7	420.0	—	1,747.5	.5	4,624.7
Kiwifruit:												
1981	6.9	5.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	15.5	11.5	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983	14.0	11.5	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nectarines:												
1981	182.0	182.0	181.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5
1982	178.0	178.0	175.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
1983	186.0	186.0	184.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2

Table 13.—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, 1981-83—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization ¹									
	Total	Utilized ²	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)								Total processed ²
				Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other ³	
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
1,000 short tons												
Olives:												
1981	44.9	44.9	.3	37.9	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	4.7	44.6
1982	146.5	146.5	.5	98.0	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	45.5	146.0
1983	56.0	56.0	.5	47.8	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	6.7	55.5
Papayas:												
1981	33.2	33.2	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1
1982	26.4	26.4	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
1983	28.7	28.7	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3
Peaches:												
1981	1,391.3	1,325.9	671.5	586.9	39.2	—	—	—	—	17.4	11.0	654.4
1982	1,146.8	1,054.9	492.4	492.0	35.3	—	—	—	—	22.5	12.8	562.5
1983	894.9	876.1	482.8	337.7	32.2	—	—	—	—	18.0	5.5	393.4
Pears:												
1981	897.0	894.0	378.0	⁵ 508.8	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	—	516.0
1982	804.0	802.7	368.1	⁵ 427.4	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	—	434.6
1983	773.7	773.5	383.2	⁵ 383.9	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	—	390.3
Pineapples:												
1981	636.0	636.0	117.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519.0
1982	670.0	670.0	128.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542.0
1983	605.0	605.0	120.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	485.0
California, plums:												
1981	197.5	197.5	194.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2
1982	118.0	118.0	116.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4
1983	158.0	158.0	155.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3
California, prunes:												
1981	502.4	502.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	502.4	—	502.4
1982	403.2	403.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403.2	—	403.2
1983	448.0	448.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448.0	—	448.0
Other prunes & plums ⁶ :												
1981	76.1	73.6	33.1	16.9	1.5	—	—	—	—	22.1	—	40.5
1982	66.5	60.5	27.5	8.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	23.7	—	33.1
1983	62.2	57.2	31.0	9.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	16.0	—	26.2
Strawberries:												
1981	369.9	369.9	267.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102.1
1982	439.0	439.0	292.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146.4
1983	445.9	445.9	291.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.1

¹For all items except bananas and California apricots, dates, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. ²Some totals do not add due to rounding. ³Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen, juice, etc., and olives, chopped, minced, brined, and other cures. ⁴Includes canned figs. ⁵Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried; other, excluding California dried pears, uses not published by States to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁶Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual and Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 14.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season-average prices per unit received by growers, 1982 and 1983

Commodity	Unit	1982			1983 ¹		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
<i>Dollars</i>							
NONCITRUS: ²							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.132	⁵ 118.0	0.100	(6)	(6)	0.105
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	522.00	283.00	323.00	578.00	278.00	314.00
Avocados ³	Ton	460.00	—	460.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Avocados, California ³	Ton	457.00	—	457.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.286	—	.286	.307	—	.307
Cherries, sweet	Ton	961.00	427.00	694.00	766.00	429.00	617.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	.276	.137	.141	.485	.465	.466
Cranberries	Bbl.	—	—	46.70	—	—	(7)
Dates, California	Ton	702.00	—	702.00	672.00	—	672.00
Figs, California	Ton	461.00	273.00	278.00	438.00	252.00	257.00
Grapes	Ton	455.00	202.00	232.00	436.00	230.00	255.00
Grapes, California	Ton	442.00	201.00	231.00	421.00	236.00	261.00
Kiwifruit, California	Ton	920.00	—	920.00	(6)	—	(6)
Nectarines, California	Ton	251.00	49.00	249.00	301.00	178.00	300.00
Olives, California	Ton	625.00	517.00	517.00	625.00	462.00	463.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.251	.031	.218	.266	.048	.219
Peaches	Lb.	.206	⁵ 181.00	.144	.196	⁵ 179.00	.148
Pears	Ton	255.00	⁸ 123.00	183.00	276.00	⁸ 132.00	203.00
Pineapples, Hawaii	Ton	430.00	82.00	148.00	435.00	82.00	152.00
Plums, California	Ton	627.00	22.00	620.00	443.00	14.00	437.00
Pomegranates, California	Ton	—	—	232.00	—	—	244.00
Prunes, California	Ton	—	679.00	679.00	—	(6)	(6)
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	386.00	142.00	252.00	239.00	138.00	193.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.552	.338	.481	.530	.315	.456
CITRUS: ⁴							
Oranges	Box	9.81	5.47	6.61	7.85	6.00	6.56
Tangerines	Box	11.40	2.57	8.18	11.92	1.88	7.92
Grapefruit	Box	5.14	1.95	3.25	4.79	1.27	3.13
Lemons	Box	9.96	.04	4.26	9.30	.24	4.40
Limes	Box	23.15	2.52	12.44	21.10	2.32	13.09
Tangelos	Box	7.00	4.64	5.46	8.55	4.50	6.50
Temples	Box	8.50	4.97	5.89	7.15	6.25	6.55
TREE NUTS:							
Almonds, California	Lb.	—	—	0.940	—	—	1.150
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	680.00	—	—	583.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	—	—	.739	—	—	.680
Pistachios	Lb.	—	—	1.450	—	—	1.400
Pecans, all	Lb.	—	—	.674	—	—	.589
Improved	Lb.	—	—	.724	—	—	.706
Native and seedling	Lb.	—	—	.495	—	—	.405
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	1,020.00	—	—	(6)

¹Preliminary. ²Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, equivalent first delivery point returns for California, and prices as sold for other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. ³1982, indicated 1982/83. ⁴Equivalent packinghouse door 1982, indicated 1981/82. ⁵Dollars per ton. ⁶Data available July 5, 1984. ⁷Data available August 21, 1984. ⁸Excludes dried pears.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Agricultural Prices and Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 15.—Fruit for processing: Season-average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1981-83¹

Fruit use, and States	1981	1982	1983	Fruit, use and States	1981	1982	1983
		<i>Dollars</i>				<i>Dollars</i>	
Apricots:				Grapes—			
Canning:				California (Cont'd):			
California	276.00	283.00	278.00	Dried (fresh basis)	329.00	220.00	281.00
Freezing:				Wine	284.00	191.00	202.00
California	295.00	285.00	282.00	Peaches, clingstone:			
Drying:				Canning:			
California (fresh basis)	286.00	353.00	291.00	California	208.00	185.00	180.00
Cherries, tart:				Peaches, freestone:			
Processing, all:				Canning:			
New York	900.00	(2)	920.00	Pennsylvania	(2)	232.00	218.00
Pennsylvania	900.00	300.00	900.00	California	155.00	165.00	166.00
Michigan	928.00	270.00	982.00	Freezing:			
Wisconsin	898.00	248.00	992.00	California	151.00	152.00	182.00
Cherries, sweet:				Drying:			
Processing, all:				California (fresh basis)	112.00	120.00	118.00
New York	375.00	344.00	369.00				
Michigan	361.00	360.00	418.00	Pears, Bartlett:			
Canning:				Canning:			
Washington	645.00	703.00	570.00	Washington	131.00	139.00	158.00
Oregon	641.00	704.00	646.00	California	205.00	168.00	165.00
Michigan	380.00	356.00	424.00	Drying:			
Brining:				California (fresh basis)	114.00	97.00	90.00
Washington	418.00	361.00	407.00				
Oregon	497.00	433.00	389.00	Prunes and plums:			
Idaho	470.00	480.00	440.00	Canning:			
Michigan	352.00	358.00	400.00	Michigan	108.00	132.00	127.00
Figs—California				Prunes:			
All processing	320.00	273.00	252.00	Drying (fresh basis)			
Grapes—California ³				California	208.00	226.00	(4)
All processing	272.00	201.00	236.00				

¹Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. ²Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. ³All grape varieties used for processing and wine; raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis). ⁴July 5, 1984.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 16.—Fresh fruit: Consumer price indexes, United States, by months, 1982-84

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1967=100)												
Apples (pound):												
1982	273.0	297.5	288.7	287.5	299.8	321.4	331.8	314.5	285.5	250.7	239.4	243.7
1983	244.2	244.0	249.3	259.9	266.4	281.4	287.5	310.0	320.2	271.8	265.9	270.0
1984	277.0											
Bananas (pound):												
1982	253.5	251.0	263.0	268.5	261.6	267.9	245.4	233.7	240.7	227.8	243.7	242.6
1983	241.3	254.0	257.1	295.1	312.5	318.1	325.2	291.0	278.2	272.8	233.1	230.0
1984	244.3											
Oranges (dozen):												
1982	283.1	313.1	316.3	330.8	362.1	406.8	438.2	473.2	516.3	520.8	399.6	313.0
1983	292.2	286.3	299.1	301.3	297.2	309.1	347.9	359.8	337.0	299.0	307.8	283.4
1984	301.3											

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 17.—Selected wholesale canned fruit and juice indexes, United States, by months, 1982-84

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1967=100)												
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can)												
1982	256.2	257.9	258.9	259.7	N.P.	252.4	253.0	254.2	253.5	252.3	252.4	253.2
1983	253.3	255.1	253.8	253.8	254.4	253.1	253.1	249.7	252.2	N.P.	250.5	251.2
1984	250.9											
Peaches (No. 2 1/2 can)												
1982	288.4	N.P.	288.4	277.0	277.5	299.1	307.4	N.P.	289.5	286.7	277.0	N.P.
1983	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	269.3	289.5	287.1	295.7	289.4	280.4	288.6	309.2	314.4
1984	315.5											
Pears (No. 2 1/2 can)												
1982	203.5	203.1	199.9	199.9	199.0	N.P.	205.7	209.6	199.7	206.1	N.P.	343.9
1983	N.P.	N.P.	205.3	N.P.	202.6	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	230.5	332.9
1984	234.0											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32 oz. bottle)												
1982	350.4	350.4	356.8	359.0	N.P.	364.9	356.5	364.9	364.9	355.8	358.5	363.5
1983	359.7	361.2	364.9	364.9	362.4	364.9	364.9	362.4	364.9	364.9	361.2	364.9
1984	369.0											
Pineapple (No. 3 can)												
1982	495.8	N.P.	486.4	N.P.	497.3	497.3	N.P.	485.8	485.1	501.1	487.3	506.9
1983	506.9	506.9	506.9	506.9	493.0	506.9	506.9	493.0	506.9	519.7	519.7	505.9
1984	524.6											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can)												
1982	308.1	310.2	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	320.4
1983	320.4	320.4	314.0	314.0	314.0	315.9	315.9	315.9	318.1	318.1	312.2	312.2
1984	316.5											

N.P. = Not published.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 18.—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison, 1980/81-1983/84

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
<i>Million gallons¹</i>					
Orange:					
1980/81	57.3	249.6	306.9	240.5	66.4
1981/82	69.0	214.9	283.9	230.3	53.6
1982/83	53.4	228.4	281.8	238.9	42.9
1983/84	42.9				
Grapefruit:					
1980/81	4.9	21.1	26.0	17.5	8.4
1981/82	8.4	21.9	30.3	18.9	11.4
1982/83	11.4	15.1	26.5	21.1	5.4
1983/84	5.4				
Tangerine:					
1980/81	.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	.5
1981/82	.5	.9	1.4	1.0	.4
1982/83	.4	.5	.9	.8	.1
1983/84	.1				

¹For 1981/82, reported in 42.0 degree Brix equivalent, previously reported in 43.4 degree Brix. The conversion factor ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970. Grapefruit - 40 degree Brix, Tangerines - 42 degree Brix.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 19.—Selected fresh citrus prices, f.o.b., packed fresh, by months, 1982-84

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Dollars per box</i>												
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1982	10.00	12.80	12.00	12.00	12.20	12.80	—	—	—	15.50	12.00	13.00
1983	10.20	10.00	10.20	10.00	10.00	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	12.20
1984	13.50	14.00										
Texas:												
1982	9.92	11.40	11.00	10.20	11.70	11.70	—	—	—	20.00	11.20	12.20
1983	9.41	9.44	9.77	9.67	9.90	—	—	—	—	12.00	11.20	12.20
1984	(1)	(1)										
Arizona:												
1982	12.20	12.00	11.60	12.60	14.70	15.20	14.40	—	—	28.50	17.20	13.90
1983	11.00	10.40	8.50	8.48	9.70	10.90	11.00	10.00	—	—	15.20	13.70
1984	12.20	12.30										
California:												
1982	13.50	13.80	13.50	14.20	17.20	17.50	18.70	20.30	28.30	28.40	16.50	12.80
1983	10.80	10.50	10.50	10.30	9.96	10.60	12.90	14.10	9.90	8.96	11.95	12.90
1984	12.80	12.10										
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1982	8.59	9.40	8.56	9.16	9.42	—	—	—	9.90	8.83	8.47	8.57
1983	8.63	8.73	8.86	9.13	9.65	—	—	—	—	10.70	7.67	7.98
1984	9.98	9.67										
Texas:												
1982	8.10	9.50	8.00	7.80	8.50	8.50	—	—	—	9.60	9.60	8.80
1983	6.80	7.00	7.00	6.80	7.80	7.80	—	—	—	—	9.40	8.80
1984	(1)	(1)										
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1982	13.10	12.40	13.10	18.90	—	—	—	—	23.40	16.90	16.70	15.40
1983	13.90	13.10	14.30	14.90	—	—	—	—	24.50	22.00	15.60	15.00
1984	13.60	13.50										
California:												
1982	12.90	11.70	13.20	16.10	19.30	18.10	24.60	23.20	23.40	18.30	15.40	14.40
1983	12.60	12.60	13.30	13.60	14.30	18.00	24.50	20.70	20.40	19.00	17.00	15.50
1984	11.80	11.70										

¹Due to heavy freeze damage to the 1983/84 crop, there will be no more price quotes this season.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS USDA.

Table 20.—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits, 1983-84

Item	1983													1984
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(1967=100)														
Producer price index:														
Fresh fruit	250.6	222.1	227.1	214.9	249.7	231.9	238.7	265.0	269.5	262.6	297.6	269.3	258.9	232.9
Citrus fruit	195.3	159.5	152.0	138.0	175.2	160.2	214.3	288.6	288.8	265.4	207.8	138.9	155.2	152.1
Other fruit	274.2	249.3	259.9	248.8	282.1	263.2	248.1	252.1	258.7	259.3	336.8	327.4	304.7	268.4
Dried fruit	409.3	410.2	411.4	410.4	411.9	412.0	412.3	412.5	412.2	413.6	404.2	404.3	405.2	404.2
Canned fruit and juice	286.8	284.6	283.2	282.4	281.9	284.1	284.8	286.5	288.0	288.4	289.8	294.2	293.9	301.0
Canned fruit	251.9	247.5	245.5	245.7	245.0	248.9	248.5	251.1	254.3	254.5	255.2	263.2	263.1	265.2
Canned fruit juice	341.7	342.8	342.6	340.2	339.9	339.5	342.0	342.0	340.9	341.7	344.1	342.7	342.1	357.2
Frozen fruit and juice	300.9	298.3	296.1	300.1	300.3	302.3	301.3	301.3	301.2	302.3	302.4	303.0	301.8	308.2
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	295.9	268.3	270.5	282.8	291.9	300.6	310.5	326.5	328.9	316.7	304.4	279.5	270.4	289.6
(1977=100)														
Index of fruit prices received by growers ¹	128	135	131	122	125	129	128	119	161	106	117	120	142	129

¹Index for fresh and processed.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 21.—Citrus fruit: U.S. exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1980/81-1983/84

Item and season ¹	Canada	Europe					Hong Kong	Japan	Other	Total
		France	Netherland	Other EC ²	Other	Total				
1,000 metric tons										
Fresh fruit										
Orange										
1980/81	158	3	12	13	3	31	114	71	44	418
1981/82	132	1	2	1	1	5	95	83	39	354
1982/83	163	3	16	10	3	32	117	87	62	461
1982/83 thru Dec.	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	5	37
1983/84 thru Dec.	26	—	—	—	—	—	17	4	9	56
Grapefruit:										
1980/81	51	38	33	10	1	82	1	158	3	295
1981/82	46	38	26	11	2	77	1	136	1	261
1982/83	46	53	20	10	3	86	1	174	1	308
1982/83 thru Dec.	15	14	8	3	1	26	—	25	1	67
1983/84 thru Dec.	15	17	8	4	1	30	—	20	—	65
Lemons:										
1980/81	15	11	5	16	6	38	4	118	4	179
1981/82	13	3	3	7	2	15	4	108	2	142
1982/83	12	6	2	2	2	12	5	114	3	146
1982/83 thru Dec.	4	1	—	—	1	2	2	38	—	46
1983/84 thru Dec.	5	2	1	1	1	5	2	44	4	60

¹Season beginning August 1 for lemons, September 1 for grapefruit, and November 1 for oranges. ²Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Greece, and United Kingdom.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 22.—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers, 1983-84

Commodity and unit	1983												1984	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	11.1	12.1	12.0	11.1	11.9	10.5	11.2	14.4	18.0	16.5	15.3	14.6	14.3	15.9
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	298.00	308.00	333.00	326.00	336.00	324.00	—	258.00	231.00	255.00	309.00	238.00	193.00	201.00
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	—	—	—	—	26.2	22.7	19.0	17.0	17.7	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	80.8	80.8	65.0	46.1	47.4	49.2	56.2	68.4	53.7	120.0	127.0	—	130.0	64.3
Oranges: (\$/box) ¹														
Fresh use	4.33	4.08	4.09	3.77	3.56	4.30	6.08	7.32	3.12	2.24	5.28	6.28	6.34	5.68
Processing	4.82	4.49	3.40	4.56	4.88	4.36	.01	.04	.04	.04	.01	3.35	2.87	3.58
All	4.71	4.37	3.70	4.40	4.64	4.34	2.96	6.07	1.49	.94	2.10	4.40	3.26	3.98
Grapefruit: (\$/box) ¹														
Fresh use	3.20	2.92	3.32	3.31	3.44	4.19	4.61	4.90	5.10	5.74	2.73	2.85	4.94	4.72
Processing	.18	.26	.22	—	-.70	-1.21	-1.30	-1.30	-1.30	-1.04	-.15	.11	.03	1.04
All	1.64	1.29	1.56	1.90	1.97	1.69	1.68	3.35	1.74	4.07	1.75	1.69	2.35	1.95
Lemons: (\$/box) ¹														
Fresh use	2.37	2.10	2.76	3.05	3.70	7.40	13.90	10.10	9.50	8.56	5.43	4.22	.96	.70
Processing	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.92	-2.98	-3.12	-3.04	-3.03	-3.12	-3.12
All	.17	.82	.40	.88	.54	2.74	7.28	4.58	3.63	3.10	1.07	.35	-1.34	-1.73
Tangerines: (\$/box) ¹														
Fresh use	7.47	6.89	7.03	7.21	8.20	—	—	—	—	12.95	9.56	6.82	4.18	4.55
Processing	-.27	-1.60	-1.55	-1.58	-1.46	—	—	—	—	-1.75	-.10	.87	.67	-1.28
All	2.04	2.96	3.05	3.11	3.64	—	—	—	—	10.86	7.25	4.89	2.32	2.80

¹Equivalent on-tree returns.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 23. — Apples, commercial crop¹: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983 production

State and area	Production ²			Price per pound	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982
	<i>Million pounds</i>			<i>Cents</i>	
Eastern States:					
Maine	80.0	89.0	82.0	17.4	14.5
New Hampshire	45.0	56.0	57.0	19.0	15.5
Vermont	28.0	50.0	46.0	17.3	14.7
Massachusetts	83.0	100.0	97.0	19.9	17.3
Rhode Island	4.5	6.0	5.0	18.5	16.0
Connecticut	38.0	55.0	42.0	17.7	16.1
New York	800.0	1,130.0	1,100.0	12.8	8.9
New Jersey	95.0	140.0	100.0	13.0	10.3
Pennsylvania	400.0	525.0	440.0	9.5	9.3
Delaware	13.1	14.5	13.5	14.1	9.8
Maryland	70.0	80.0	77.0	13.8	13.7
Virginia	465.0	500.0	390.0	10.4	9.7
West Virginia	200.0	230.0	210.0	11.5	9.2
North Carolina	375.0	170.0	400.0	7.5	8.1
South Carolina	36.0	6.0	24.0	8.0	11.4
Georgia	45.0	15.0	20.0	9.3	10.8
Total	2,777.6	3,166.5	3,103.5		
Central States:					
Ohio	100.0	150.0	100.0	20.6	13.5
Indiana	68.0	77.0	60.0	13.8	13.8
Illinois	103.0	88.0	90.0	12.9	13.3
Michigan	660.0	980.0	750.0	9.1	6.9
Wisconsin	59.0	56.0	55.0	14.0	13.5
Minnesota	22.0	25.0	22.0	19.3	19.0
Iowa	11.0	11.5	11.5	15.6	14.5
Missouri	62.0	45.0	45.0	16.4	15.0
Kansas	14.0	12.5	12.0	10.3	13.5
Kentucky	21.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	15.4
Tennessee	11.0	4.5	8.5	12.9	17.7
Arkansas	23.0	10.0	22.0	9.6	15.1
Total	1,154.0	1,471.5	1,190.0		
Western States:					
Idaho	135.0	126.0	130.0	16.0	16.1
Colorado	75.0	40.0	85.0	10.0	10.3
New Mexico	17.0	12.0	6.0	12.6	12.4
Utah	54.0	54.0	58.0	10.7	12.9
Washington	2,760.0	2,615.0	3,000.0	10.9	9.7
Oregon	155.0	150.0	165.0	11.4	10.0
California	626.0	480.0	460.0	7.1	11.2
Total	3,822.0	3,477.0	3,904.0		
United States	7,753.6	8,115.0	8,197.5	11.1	10.0

¹In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. ²Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. In the United States this was 47.7 million pounds in 1981, 13.8 in 1982, and 19.8 in 1983.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, SRS, USDA.

Table 24.—Canned noncitrus fruit: Cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons, 1981/82-1983/84

Item and season ¹	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
<i>1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2 1/2's</i>							
Total—10 items:							
1981/82	20,788	40,068	68,856	⁴ 24,538	⁴ 44,297	47,668	21,188
1982/83	21,188	40,530	61,718	⁴ 26,327	⁴ 35,402	48,154	13,564
1983/84	13,564	29,815	43,379	^{4, 5} 21,033	^{4, 5} 19,816		
Apricots ² :							
1981/82	1,069	1,208	2,277	1,229	³ 1,048	2,018	259
1982/83	259	1,626	1,885	³ 998	³ 897	1,675	210
1983/84	210	1,167	1,377	³ 845	³ 532		
Cherries, RSP:							
1981/82	77	213	290	168	122	277	13
1982/83	13	471	484	308	176	442	42
1983/84	42	199	241	NA	NA		
Cherries, sweet:							
1981/82	215	316	531	262	268	423	108
1982/83	108	498	606	270	336	438	168
1983/84	168	523	691	NA	NA		
Fruit cocktail ² :							
1981/82	5,047	11,383	16,430	³ 5,566	³ 10,864	11,188	5,242
1982/83	5,242	8,722	13,964	³ 5,739	³ 8,225	11,016	2,948
1983/84	2,948	8,223	11,171	³ 5,038	³ 6,133		
Fruits for salad and mixed ² :							
1981/82	1,650	2,545	4,195	³ 1,829	³ 2,366	2,816	1,379
1982/83	1,379	2,401	3,780	³ 1,578	³ 2,202	2,904	876
1983/84	876	1,335	2,211	³ 979	³ 1,232		
Peaches, clingstone ² :							
1981/82	6,639	20,658	27,297	³ 9,376	³ 17,921	19,432	7,865
1982/83	7,865	17,846	25,711	³ 10,714	³ 14,997	20,138	5,573
1983/84	5,573	10,686	16,259	³ 9,483	³ 6,776		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1981/82	730	1,105	1,835	³ 818	³ 1,017	1,402	433
1982/83	433	798	1,231	³ 574	³ 658	1,042	189
1983/84	189	735	924	NA	NA		
Pears:							
1981/82	4,853	9,700	14,553	³ 4,776	³ 9,757	9,291	5,262
1982/83	5,262	7,789	13,051	³ 5,649	³ 7,402	9,724	3,327
1983/84	3,327	6,504	9,831	³ 4,688	³ 5,143		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1981/82	508	940	1,448	514	934	821	627
1982/83	627	379	1,006	497	509	775	231
1983/84	231	443	674	NA	NA		

¹Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. ²California only. ³Stocks and shipments are Dec. 1 figures. ⁴Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 figures—due to change in reporting schedule. ⁵Excludes both cherries, freestone peaches, and purple plums. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCES: National Food Processors Association, California League of Food Processors, and Northwest Food Processors Association.

Table 25. — Fresh and processed fruits: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer returns, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1983 and 1982

Commodity and season	Retail price ¹	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return ^{2, 3} (f.o.b. shipping point price)	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
		Cents		Cents	
FRESH					
Apples, Eastern Delicious: (pound)					
December 1983	34.7	16.7	48	18.0	52
November 1983	36.3	17.7	49	18.6	51
December 1982	36.3	21.0	58	15.3	42
Apples, Red Delicious: Washington: (pound)					
December 1983	64.0	38.0	59	26.0	41
November 1983	57.0	32.2	56	24.8	44
December 1982	55.0	28.0	51	27.0	49
Grapefruit: (pound)					
December 1983	18.8	9.3	49	9.5	51
November 1983	31.1	21.3	68	9.8	32
December 1982	24.5	15.5	63	9.0	37
Lemons, Western: (pound)					
December 1983	79.5	58.6	74	20.9	26
November 1983	82.9	59.4	72	23.5	28
December 1982	60.2	37.6	62	22.6	38
Oranges, Florida: (pound)					
December 1983	29.1	16.5	57	12.6	43
November 1983	34.8	21.3	61	13.5	39
December 1982	23.2	11.0	47	12.2	53
Oranges, Valencia, California: (pound)					
November 1983	38.1	26.1	69	12.0	31
October 1983	35.0	22.7	65	12.3	35
November 1982	48.2	11.6	24	36.6	76
PROCESSED:					
Canned Fruit:					
Applesauce: (303 can)					
November 1983	51.0	42.5	83	8.5	17
August 1983	51.0	42.5	83	8.5	17
November 1982	49.0	40.6	83	8.4	17
Apricots: (2 1/2 can)					
November 1983	146.0	127.2	87	18.8	13
August 1983	144.0	125.2	87	18.8	13
November 1982	136.0	116.8	85	19.2	14
Peaches, Cling: (2 1/2 can)					
October 1983	106.0	92.4	87	13.6	13
July 1983	104.0	90.2	87	13.8	13
October 1982	92.0	78.1	85	13.9	15
Pears, Bartlett: (2 1/2 can)					
October 1983	114.0	99.4	87	14.6	13
July 1983	109.0	94.8	87	14.2	13
October 1982	109.0	95.3	87	13.7	13
Canned Juice:					
Grapefruit, Florida: (3 cyl. can)					
November 1983	107.0	92.1	86	14.9	14
August 1983	109.0	95.4	88	13.6	12
November 1982	112.0	96.2	86	15.8	14
Oranges, Florida: (3 cyl. can)					
November 1983	136.0	101.9	75	34.1	25
August 1983	139.0	99.3	71	39.7	29
November 1982	131.0	90.4	69	40.6	31
Frozen Juice:					
Orange, Conc., Florida (6 oz.)					
October 1983	67.0	56.1	84	10.9	16
July 1983	49.0	38.1	78	10.9	22
October 1982	59.0	47.4	80	11.6	20

¹Retail price, Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture. ²For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. ³Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious—New York State; Apples, Red Delicious—Washington State; Grapefruit—Florida; Lemons—California; Applesauce—Eastern States; Apricots—California; Peaches, Cling—California; and Pears, Bartlett—Western States.

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